



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND WELFARE

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1946



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

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*To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946.

Respectfully submitted,

BROOKE CLAXTON,
Minister of National Health and Welfare.

April 1, 1946



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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

MINISTER

HONOURABLE BROOKE CLAXTON, K.C., P.C., M.P., B.C.L., D.C.M.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (HEALTH)
G. B. CHISHOLM, C.B.E., M.C., E.D., M.D.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (WELFARE)
G. F. DAVIDSON, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

HEALTH BRANCH

Acting Director of Health Services,
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Chief, Advertising and Labels Division,
R. D. WHITMORE.

Chief, Blindness Control Division,
F. S. BURKE, M.B.

Chief, Child and Maternal Health Division,
E. COUTURE, M.D.

Chief, Civil Service Health Division,
R. G. RATZ, M.B.

Chief, Dental Health Division,
L. V. JANES, D.D.S.

*Chief Dominion Analyst and Chief, Food and
Drugs Division,*
J. G. A. VALIN.

Assistant Director, Health Insurance Studies,
K. GRAY, K.C., B.Sc., M.D.

Chief, Hospital Design Division,
H. G. HUGHES, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.,
M.R.A.I.C.

Acting Superintendent, Indian Health Services,
P. E. MOORE, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief, Industrial Health Division,
F. S. PARNEY, M.D.

Chief, Industrial Health Laboratory,
K. KAY, M.A., Ph.D.

Acting Chief, Laboratory of Hygiene,
R. J. GIBBONS, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Chief, Medical Investigation Division,
H. T. DOUGLAS, B.A., M.D.C.M.

Chief, Mental Health Division,
C. G. STODDILL, M.A., M.D.

Acting Chief, Narcotic Division,
K. C. HOSSICK.

Chief, Nutrition Division,
L. B. PETT, B.S.A., M.A., Ph.D., M.D.,
F.C.I.C.

*Chief, Proprietary or Patent Medicine
Division,*
L. P. TEEVENS.

Chief, Public Health Engineering Division,
G. A. FERGUSON, M.C., B.A.Sc.

*Chief, Quarantine, Immigration Medical
Service and Treatment of Sick Mariners,*
C. P. BROWN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Chief, Venereal Disease Control Division,
B. D. B. LAYTON, M.D.

WELFARE BRANCH

National Director of Family Allowances,
R. B. CURRY, B.A., LL.D.

Chief, Old Age Pensions Division,
J. W. MACFARLANE.

Chief, Physical Fitness Division,
IAN EISENHARDT, B.A., B.Com.

Chief, Women's Voluntary Services Division
MISS F. HELD.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

Departmental Secretary,
MISS O. J. WATERS.

Information Services Division

Legal Adviser,
R. E. CURRAN, B.A., LL.B.

Librarian
MISS O. E. SOMERVILLE.

Chief, Personnel Division,
J. C. RUTLEDGE, B.Com.

Acting Chief, Research Division,
Mrs. F. E. HURST, M.A.

Chief, Space and Equipment Division,
M. J. CULLEN.

Chief Treasury Officer,
T. F. PHILLIPS.

Principal Translator,
G. A. SAUVE.

DIRECTORY OF DEPARTMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

OTTAWA—JACKSON BUILDING

HEALTH BRANCH

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—35 John Street
Halifax—Dominion Public Building, (P.O. Box 605)
Montreal—379 Common Street
Toronto—59 Victoria Street
Winnipeg—Corner Magnus and Main Streets
Vancouver—Federal Building.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICES

In Canada—

Halifax—Immigration Building, Pier 21
North Sydney—Immigration Building
West Saint John—Lancaster Hospital
Quebec West—Immigration Hospital
Montreal—Immigration Building, 1162 St. Antoine Street
Vancouver—Immigration Building
Victoria—Immigration Building.

Overseas—

British Isles—London, England—Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH LABORATORY

Ottawa—35 John Street

LABORATORIES OF HYGIENE

Ottawa—35 John Street
Kamloops, B.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING—DISTRICT OFFICES

Halifax—736 Dominion Public Building
Saint John—119 Custom House
Montreal—379 Common Street
St. Catharines—9 James Street
Port Arthur—326 Ray Boulevard
Winnipeg—Corner Magnus and Main Streets
Edmonton—302 Williamson Building
Vancouver—321 Federal Building.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Halifax—Rockhead Hospital
West Saint John—Lancaster Hospital
Quebec West—Immigration Hospital
Victoria—William Head.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES

HOSPITALS

Maliseet, N.B.—Tobique Indian Hospital
Manitowaning, Ont.—Manitowaning Indian Hospital
Ohsweken, Ont.—Lady Willingdon Indian Hospital
Fort William, Ont.—Squaw Bay Indian Hospital

Selkirk, Man.—Dynevour Indian Hospital
 Hodgson, Man.—Fisher River Indian Hospital
 Pine Falls, Man.—Fort Alexander Indian Hospital
 Le Pas, Man.—Clearwater Lake Indian Hospital
 Norway House, Man.—Norway House Indian Hospital
 Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.—Fort Qu'Appelle Indian Hospital
 Brocket, Alta.—Peigan Indian Hospital
 Calgary, Alta.—Sarcee Indian Hospital
 Morley, Alta.—Morley Indian Hospital
 Gleichen, Alta.—Blackfoot Indian Hospital
 Sardis, B.C.—Coqualeetza Indian Hospital
 Fort Norman, N.W.T.—Fort Norman Indian Hospital.

NURSING STATIONS

Hobbema, Alta.—Hobbema Nursing Station
 Wabasca, Alta.—Wabasca Nursing Station
 Broadview, Sask.—Crooked Lake Nursing Station
 Muncey, Ont.—Caradoc Nursing Station

WELFARE BRANCH

FAMILY ALLOWANCES REGIONAL OFFICES

Charlottetown—59 Queen Street
 Halifax—Brenton Building
 Fredericton—City Hall
 Quebec—15 Boulevard des Capucins
 Toronto—120 Wellington Street, West
 Winnipeg—Lindsay Building
 Regina—Saskatchewan Motors Building, Broad Street
 Edmonton—10209, 100th Avenue
 Victoria—Weiler Building.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Honourable Brooke Claxton, K.C., P.C., M.P., B.C.L., D.C.M.,
Minister of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa.

Sir—We have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946, the first complete year of the Department's operation.

INTRODUCTION

The Department of National Health and Welfare was established under the authority of The Department of National Health and Welfare Act (Chapter 22, 8 George VI) which was assented to on July 24, 1944, and came into force by proclamation dated October 13, 1944, published on October 18 in an Extra of the *Canada Gazette*.

On October 13, 1944, an Order in Council was passed appointing the Honourable Brooke Claxton, K.C., P.C., M.P., B.C.L., D.C.M., as Minister of National Health and Welfare. This was followed by the appointment by Order in Council on November 3 of G. B. Chisholm, C.B.E., M.C., E.D., M.D., as Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health) and of G. F. Davidson, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., as Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare (Welfare).

Steps were immediately taken toward the organization of the Department under three Branches:—

- (1) The Health Branch—which had been in existence for many years as a component of the former Department of Pensions and National Health, and which included the following divisions:—

- Food and Drugs Division

- Narcotic Division

- Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division

- Public Health Engineering Division

- Quarantine, Immigration Medical Service, and Treatment of Sick Mariners

- Laboratory of Hygiene

- Child and Maternal Hygiene Division

- Industrial Hygiene Division

- Medical Investigation Division

- Venereal Disease Control Division

- Nutrition Division

- Physical Fitness Division.

(During the past year this Division was transferred to the Welfare Branch.)

To the foregoing have since been added:—

- Advertising and Labels Division
- Blindness Control Division
- Civil Service Health Division
- Dental Health Division
- Directorate of Health Insurance Studies
- Hospital Design Division
- Indian Health Services (transferred from the Department of Mines and Resources as of November 1, 1945)
- Mental Health Division
- Tuberculosis Control Division.

- (2) The Welfare Branch—to be responsible for, amongst other things, the administration of The Family Allowances Act which had been assented to on August 15, 1944.

In addition to the Family Allowances Division the Welfare Branch as at the year end, comprised the following:—

- Old Age Pensions Division (transferred from the Department of Finance as of September 1, 1945)
- Physical Fitness Division (transferred from the Health Branch)
- Women's Voluntary Services Division (transferred from the Department of National War Services as of January 1, 1946).

- (3) The Administration Branch—in which would be centered the administrative activities of the Department.

HEALTH BRANCH

ADVERTISING AND LABELS DIVISION

This Division was created by Order in Council P.C. 120/6357 of October 3, 1945, (amended by Order in Council P.C. 121/119 of January 16, 1946) for the purpose of reviewing the advertising, by radio and otherwise, and the labelling of those foods and drugs which are subject to the control of the Food and Drugs Act.

As radio commercials may not be broadcast until they have been reviewed, this work must be done before the broadcast date. Other advertising, for publication in the periodical press or in the form of circulars, pamphlets, etc., is usually seen after it has been published. Because of inadequate staff and space, it was possible only in a limited number of cases to meet requests for advice before publication.

A more extensive service was made available, however, during the past year in respect of giving opinions upon labels before they were printed and put into use. That this was possible was due largely to the fact that labels are, over reasonably long periods, not subject to the degree of change which characterizes advertisements. The main effort was devoted to advising manufacturers of defects in current labels, many of which were due to changed or new regulations. In every case a satisfactory tolerance was granted to permit the use of stocks of labels on hand or on order.

Correction of faulty labelling and advertising was sought by means of written or verbal representations to the manufacturer or advertiser. Despite the greater time consumed, more effective results were derived from personal discussions. The co-operation given by the trade in respect of such representations proved to be of a high order.

By constant checking of rulings and decisions, uniformity over the whole field was sought in order that the trade might have confidence in the work done by the Division of protecting the public.

Included in the review of radio scripts were a small number which did not relate to foods or to drugs but to such subjects as health treatments, therapeutic devices, cosmetics, etc. In these cases the Division advised the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as to whether the advertisements contained false or deceptive statements.

The following table indicates the number of advertisements and labels dealt with monthly from October 19, 1945, to the end of the fiscal year:

	*RADIO PROGRAMMES		OTHER ADVERTISING				LABELLING	
	English	French	Booklets	Circulars	Misc.	Press	Labels	Cartons
<i>1945</i>								
October (from 19th).....	233	53	3	.....	.....	1	91	.....
November.....	731	68	3	2	.....	3	13	.....
December.....	617	49	4	1	.....	.....	17	.....
<i>1946</i>								
January.....	566	103	7	11	4	7	170	5
February.....	703	96	4	51	.....	34	278	22
March.....	664	75	5	41	8	.....	139	29
Total (5½ months).	3,514	444	26	106	12	45	708	56

*A "Radio Programme" usually consists of more than one complete commercial; some contain large number for recording at one time.

BLINDNESS CONTROL DIVISION

Total new applications	1,051
1. Accepted without examination	188
2. Rejected without examination	16
3. Total number not examined	204
4. Total number examined and accepted.....	800
5. Referred for examination	894
6. Referred for re-examination	196
7. Total number referred for examination or re-examination	1090
8. Total number rejected after examination or re-examination	298
9. Total number accepted after examination or re-examination	612
10. Total number rejected on pathology (Items 2 and 8).....	314
11. Total number accepted on pathology (Items 1 and 9).....	800
Total number pensions in force as of March 31, 1946.....	6,945
*Total number persons rejected on original application since inception of Act, up to March 31, 1946.....	2,374
**Total number of pensions in force as of March 31, 1945.....	6,663

EXPENDITURES BY PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island	\$ 80.00
Nova Scotia	395.00
New Brunswick	445.00
Quebec	2,650.00
Ontario	330.00
Manitoba	20.00
Saskatchewan	210.00
Alberta	—
British Columbia	125.00
Total	<u>\$4,255.00</u>

EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS

April, 1945	\$ 300.00
May	270.00
June	670.00
July	345.00
August	295.00
September	280.00
October	125.00
November	510.00
December	365.00
January, 1946	415.00
February	165.00
March	515.00
Total	<u>\$4,255.00</u>

*Certain applicants rejected at the time of original application become pensioners at a later date as their eye conditions progress. For example, during the year 1945-46, 26 who had previously been rejected became eligible. To offset this increase, 22 were removed from the pension rolls because of betterment of vision due to treatment.

**It is interesting to note that although there were 800 new pensioners during the fiscal year the total number on pension as of March 31, 1945, was increased by only 282. This is largely due to the accelerated death rate among the very old pensioners and to the fact that some were removed from the rolls for financial and other reasons.

NOTE.—Items 1, 2 and 3 refer to cases previously examined by the ophthalmologists of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind whose findings are concurred in by their Oculist-in-Chief. The Department does not require a further examination in these cases unless there is an element of doubt.

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH DIVISION

The activities of the Child and Maternal Health Division during the year 1945-46 consisted largely of educational work and fact finding. More than 76,000 copies were sent out of *The Canadian Mother and Child* of which over 600,000 copies have been distributed to date. Distribution was made through the Provincial Departments of Health with the exception of Ontario which has its own publication, *The Baby*, and of Quebec where the book is sent to the Health Units and direct to applicants.

A special study on *Maternal, Infant and Neonatal Mortality and Stillbirths* was prepared in collaboration with the Vital Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for distribution principally to professors and students in medical schools.

A series of seven lectures on maternal and child hygiene, prepared especially for study groups, was also distributed.

Another publication entitled *Your Baby's Teeth*, prepared by the Canadian Dental Association, and a small leaflet, *Healthful Living*, prepared by the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council, were printed during the year.

Special attention was given to nutrition during pregnancy through the preparation and distribution of a card entitled *Daily Diet During Pregnancy*.

Other publications distributed by the Division included *Isn't She Lovely!*, *Prevention of Diphtheria*, and *Infantile Paralysis*.

The Division is on the mailing list of various agencies in Canada, England and Wales, the United States, New Zealand and Australia, and all material received from these sources is carefully studied and indexed for reference purposes.

A review was made on the ground of the work of the Department of Health, Chicago, particularly in connection with the care of premature infants, blood transfusion activities and the various maternity and nursing services in the hospitals of that city.

On invitation from Sister Elizabeth Kenney, the Chief of the Division went to Minneapolis to make a study of the treatment of poliomyelitis at the Kenney Institute.

The very valuable information gained through these studies and visits and through perusal of the material received from other countries is of great assistance in the preparation of bibliographies, in suggesting articles or lectures for the benefit of agencies, social and educational, and in advising those engaged in the fields of child and maternal health.

The Division made extensive use of the film, *The Birth of a Baby*, which was placed at the disposal of Medical Associations and study groups.

The Chief of the Division addressed the members of the Canadian Public Health Association at its Annual Meeting on the subject of maternal and child care in Canada.

A long-range programme concerning child and maternal care was prepared for presentation to the meetings of the Dominion Council of Health.

A series of lectures on child and maternal hygiene was given to the St. John Ambulance classes and to the nurses taking the Public Health Course at the University of Ottawa.

The Chief of the Division, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Stillbirths of the Canadian Public Health Association, assisted in the elaboration of a code covering the causes of stillbirths.

A great many requests were received daily from the public for literature and for information on maternal and child health problems. The Division took every opportunity to encourage the mother to consult her physician, and to inform the public concerning available provincial or local public health services.

The following table gives a complete picture of the maternal and child mortality situation since 1926, the first year for which statistics for Canada as a whole are available:

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1926-1944

Live Births			Stillbirths		Total deaths		Maternal Deaths		Deaths under One Year		Deaths under One Month		Marriages	
Year	Number	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1926.....	232,750	24.7	7,105	30.5	107,454	11.4	1,317	5.7	23,692	102	11,091	48	66,658	7.1
1927.....	234,188	24.3	7,336	31.3	105,292	10.9	1,300	5.6	22,010	94	10,532	45	69,515	7.2
1928.....	236,757	24.1	7,577	32.0	109,057	11.1	1,331	5.6	21,195	90	10,349	44	74,311	7.6
1929.....	235,415	23.5	7,566	32.1	113,515	11.3	1,341	5.7	21,674	92	10,430	44	77,288	7.7
1930.....	243,495	23.9	7,707	31.7	109,306	10.7	1,405	5.8	21,742	89	10,247	42	71,657	7.0
1931.....	240,473	23.2	7,619	31.7	104,517	10.1	1,215	5.1	20,360	85	9,897	41	66,591	6.4
1932.....	235,666	22.5	7,284	30.9	104,377	9.9	1,181	5.0	17,263	73	8,845	38	62,531	6.0
1933.....	222,868	20.9	6,848	30.7	101,968	9.6	1,111	5.0	16,284	73	8,271	37	63,865	6.0
1934.....	221,303	20.5	6,452	29.2	101,582	9.4	1,167	5.3	15,870	72	7,777	35	73,092	6.8
1935.....	221,451	20.3	6,449	29.1	105,567	9.7	1,093	4.9	15,730	71	7,747	35	76,893	7.0
1936.....	220,371	20.0	6,350	28.8	107,050	9.7	1,233	5.6	14,574	66	7,393	34	80,904	7.3
1937.....	220,235	19.8	6,275	28.5	113,824	10.2	1,071	4.9	16,693	76	7,527	34	87,800	7.9
1938.....	229,446	20.5	6,426	28.0	106,817	9.5	968	4.2	14,517	63	7,268	32	88,438	7.9
1939.....	229,468	20.3	6,365	27.7	108,951	9.6	967	4.2	13,939	61	7,038	31	103,658	9.2
1940.....	244,316	21.5	6,634	27.2	110,927	9.8	978	4.0	13,783	56	7,256	30	123,318	10.8
1941.....	255,317	22.2	6,882	27.0	114,639	10.0	901	3.5	15,236	60	7,817	31	121,842	10.6
1942.....	272,313	23.4	7,132	26.2	112,978	9.7	818	3.0	14,651	54	7,653	28	127,372	10.9
1943.....	283,580	24.0	6,801	24.0	118,635	10.1	798	2.8	15,217	54	8,384	30	110,937	9.4
1944.....	284,220	23.8	6,705	23.6	116,052	9.7	776	2.7	15,539	55	8,282	29	101,496	8.5

The figures for 1944 are provisional.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

While the situation in Canada with regard to maternal mortality has improved steadily and markedly since 1936, the following table of rates for the various provinces indicates that there is still room for improvement:

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY PROVINCES, 1944

Prince Edward Island	5.2
Nova Scotia	2.1
New Brunswick	3.2
Quebec	3.1
Ontario	2.5
Manitoba	3.1
Saskatchewan	2.3
Alberta	1.6
British Columbia	2.6
Canada	2.7

That a reduction in these rates is possible is emphasized by the fact that the three chief causes of maternal deaths, infection, toxæmia and hæmorrhage, which are all preventable or amenable to treatment, account for 34 per cent, 19 per cent, and 20 per cent respectively, or a total of 73 per cent of all puerperal mortalities.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1944 of 55 per 1,000 live births, although one of the lowest ever recorded for Canada, is considered by all public health authorities to be far too high. This opinion is supported by a comparison with the 1943 rate in the United States of 40 per 1,000 live births. In that year the rate in Canada was 35 per cent higher which meant that of every thousand babies born alive, Canada lost 54 while the United States lost 40.

The following table of causes of infant deaths indicates the conditions which demand special attention:

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1944

Premature birth	3,507	
Pneumonia, influenza and bronchitis	2,624	
Diarrhoea and enteritis	2,157	
Congenital malformations	1,737	
Injury at birth	1,204	
Congenital debility	930	
Whooping cough	239	(All ages-337)
Tuberculosis	110	
Syphilis	101	
Measles	95	
Diphtheria	28	(All ages-309)

STILLBIRTHS

Every year there is a high loss of babies through stillbirths. In 1944, there were 6,705 infants born dead—a rate of 23.6 per 1,000 live births. Of a total of 22,244 babies lost, over 30 per cent were stillborn. Although the rate is gradually improving, as evidenced by the general table for the years 1926-44, the loss sustained each year is excessive in the light of the preventive facilities which are available. If sound hygienic principles were more generally adopted during pregnancy, particularly in respect to nutrition and the prevention of toxæmia and syphilis, the saving in priceless infant lives would be considerable.

CIVIL SERVICE HEALTH DIVISION

The Civil Service Health Division was established by Order in Council P.C. 3686 of May 24, 1945, for the purpose of promoting and conserving the health of civil servants and other Federal Government employees. An expenditure of \$238,816.62 was authorized for the establishment and operation of the Division during the first year.

Some preliminary planning was carried out by the late Dr. J. J. Heagerty, Director of Public Health Services.

Applications for the position of Chief of the Civil Service Health Division were called for in August, 1945, and on December 4, Dr. R. G. Ratz was appointed to that post.

Following his appointment the Chief of the Division visited Washington and studied the principles and procedures of the United States Public Health Service in the field of civilian personnel medical services. He also conferred with industrial physicians in New York and Montreal and studied current methods and procedures in industrial medicine. Research was started into the state of Civil Service health and the working conditions of Federal Government employees.

The Division plans to provide a threefold health service: preventive, diagnostic and advisory, and treatment. Among the main objectives are the prevention of incidence and spread of disease, improvement of working conditions, promotion of health education and provision of emergency treatment.

DENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

By Order in Council P.C. 120/6357 of October 3, 1945, the Dental Health Division was created in this Department. It was anticipated that the functions of this Division would include the following:

- To prepare dental health literature for distribution, lectures for teachers' use in schools, lectures to lay bodies, and radio talks. These will be distributed through the Provincial Departments of Health, and will be forwarded to them on request;
- To perform the functions of co-ordination, survey, appraisal, and general exchange of administration ideas in the field of dental health, by consultation and conference with the provinces, national agencies, and interested groups, including the Canadian Dental Association, Provincial Dental Associations and the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council;
- To assist in the provision of professional information service;
- To encourage research and improved training for professional personnel;
- To provide technical advice on matters of dental health;
- To perform such other duties and functions as circumstances may require to promote or preserve the health of the people of Canada as it may be affected by dental health.

As the administration of health services is a provincial responsibility the activities of the Division will be conducted through the Provincial Departments of Health with their co-operation and support.

The Division will also act in a consulting and advisory capacity to other Divisions of the Department of National Health and Welfare where dental health is involved.

On December 6, 1946, Dr. L. V. Janes was appointed Chief of the Division, and the balance of the fiscal year was devoted to research and organizational work.

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

During the past year the Department lost the services, through retirement, of Mr. H. M. Lancaster, who had been Chief Dominion Analyst and Chief of the Food and Drugs Division for 22 years. The first Chief Analyst was appointed in 1883 and Mr. Lancaster was the third holder of the position.

The Pharmacological Branch of the Laboratory of Hygiene was transferred to the Food and Drugs Division. As the Pharmacological Branch is largely concerned with biological and chemical work under the Food and Drugs Act and with the development of standards and methods for control of the quality or potency of foods and drugs, the new arrangement makes possible a more efficient correlation of the work carried out under the Act.

A physics section was added to the laboratory services of the Division. This section supplies services to other sections, carries out work of its own under the Food and Drugs Act, and conducts investigations into problems of bio-physics.

ANALYTICAL WORK

The results of the work of the various laboratories of the Division for the year are summarized in the following table:

Sources of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
(a) Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Domestic.....	944	1,769	1,101	437	1,274	1,082	6,607
(2) Imports.....	882	1,017	207	1,202	945	1,708	5,961
(3) Examined at Customs	2,946	16,019	.....	1,492	7,202	1,916	29,575
(b) Department of Agriculture.....	5	125	133	1,629	177	103	2,172
(c) Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	130	17	46	321	37	230	781
(d) Other Departments of Government.....	18	51	31	1	21	47	169
(e) Intradepartmental.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	43	105
(f) Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	570	.....	16	192	778
(g) War work.....	71	10	4,351	23	15	110	4,580
(h) Samples sent to Ottawa..	.....	.....	674	.....	.....	.....	674
Totals.....	4,996	19,008	7,175	5,105	9,687	5,431	51,402

FOODS

Exclusive of the special assignment on narcotics reported last year, the total number of samples from all other sources remained almost unchanged. The decline in war work was balanced by an increased number of entries examined at customs by our inspectors.

In the domestic and import markets the number of specimens of food products submitted declined from 9078 in 1944-45 to 7969 in 1945-46.

The more important foods examined during the year are listed in the following table. It should be borne in mind that these results were obtained on food products of lower grade or standard quality which were more susceptible to sophistication. This was in accordance with instructions to inspectors to endeavour to secure samples representing the lowest classes of goods on the market as these are more likely to require action. Consequently there need be no apprehension as the statistics presented represent a cross-section of the lower grades, not of the market as a whole.

SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED
YEAR 1945-46

	LABORATORIES					Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
Alimentary pastes-macaroni, spaghetti, etc.....	2	5	11	4	42	3	10
Baking powder and baking chemicals.....	64	29	33	19	78	48	63
Beverages and beverages preparations.....	74	752	146	91	193	135	312
Bread, biscuits and muffins.....	1	34	1,842	25	156	32	53
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.....	9	3	38	13	85	12	36
Butter.....	4	14	6	112	15	45	41
Cheese and cheese products.....		106	44	89	100	27	20
Canned foods.....		49	61	55	17	39	47
Cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate.....	21		6		14		5
Coffee, beans, products and substitutes.....	81		11	12	170	12	10
Confectionery.....	26	4	24	44	133	33	84
Figs and dates.....	76	19	2	21	25	36	16
Fish, shellfish, etc.....	237	14	12	45	249	460	27
Flavours and flavouring extracts.....	20	4	108	53	136	52	155
Flour.....	60	73	2	2	38	7	9
Food colours and preservatives.....	1	4	17	15	28	13	7
Fruit juices and syrups.....	19	17	45	529	30	42	39
Fruits dried (other than figs and dates).....	108	5	24	25	123	104	9
Fruits, fresh.....	295		7	39	1	852	6
Honey and honey products.....	5	3	11	25	4	4	7
Ice cream.....	1	6	2	15	8		7
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products).....		1	27	271	12	9	8
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard, icings.....	25	16	12	17	99	28	67
Liquors, wines, ales.....	113			9	12	78	6
Meat and meat products.....	173	281	319	149	248	464	252
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.....	3	4	7	6	2	1	11
Nuts.....	72	162	6	400	260	59	48
Oils, edible.....	24	27	10	3	33	62	45
Sandwich spreads.....	4	1	4	100	4	1	4
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	3	9	22	322	74	23	28
Spices and seasonings.....	91	50	68	26	288	37	97
Sugar and substitutes.....	114	6	3	5	17	3	13
Syrups and molasses.....	633	1	6	6	49	1	5
Tea.....	703	286		1		13	
Vegetables, fresh, dried, canned, soups, etc.....	41	129	30	207	88	37	82
Vinegar.....	16	2	35	7	15	50	47

Proceedings were instituted in 138 cases including 16 drug cases. Voluntary payments as provided by the Food and Drugs Act were accepted in 89 cases while 49 cases were disposed of by court convictions. None was dismissed.

SAUSAGES AND COMMINUTED MEATS

In the past such meats have been a prolific source of adulteration due chiefly to the use of sulphites as a preservative and to cereal as a filler or binder in excess of 5 per cent. In the present report the proportion found adulterated has declined to 15.4 per cent. There is some cause for satisfaction in the improved trend as indicated by the following tabulation:

Year ending March 31st	Number Examined	Per cent Adulterated	Number of Prosecutions
1941	2,160	31.2	147
1942	2,262	27.3	104
1943	1,614	29.6	99
1944	1,582	17.6	72
1945	1,600	23.7	77
1946	1,634	15.4	49

BEVERAGES

The use of saccharin in soft drinks is definitely forbidden and attempts by bottlers to eke out their rationed sugar supplies by its use have led to 54 prosecutions, most of which were settled by voluntary payments out of court as provided by Section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act. Many minor labelling infractions were dealt with after consideration of manufacturers' problems as it was realized that disrupted sources of supply of containers, caps, and labels, made strict adherence to requirements difficult.

WAR WORK

With the end of the war occurring in the first quarter of the fiscal year, the number of specimens submitted by the armed forces decreased from 6,803 in 1944-45 to 4,580 in 1945-46. Most of these foodstuffs (4,351 samples) were examined at Ottawa for quality and freedom from spoilage. A monthly check on the Vitamin B₁ content of all breads supplied to military establishments across Canada resulted in 1,753 samples being analyzed. Of these, 293 were found to be below specification requirements. In cases of failure to comply with the standards specified, action taken was left to the discretion of the Department of National Defence.

SPICES

During the past year, manufacturers had difficulty in supplying the demand for spices. To ease the situation the composition of some imitation spices was defined. In general these may have a cereal filler with a specified percentage of the genuine spice, the pungency being maintained by the addition of other spices, spice resin or oil. To prevent deception, they must be properly labelled and the ingredients must be listed.

CONFECTIONERY

Chocolate-coated candy bars required considerable attention. Labelling infractions comprised for the most part omission of the necessary information as to weight and manufacturer's name and to the use of excessively large cartons. Some latitude was allowed in view of the fact that wartime restrictions on the number of sizes of cartons prevailed.

Many special foods such as biscuits, rolls, cookies, etc., with reduced carbohydrate content were examined for the Department of National Revenue for

tariff purposes. In order to qualify for classification as a diabetic food under item 65A of the Tariff Schedule, they must have not more than one-half the glycogenic carbohydrate content of the normal food of the same class.

SHELLFISH CONTROL

The Halifax district prepared 177 extracts of mussels and clams for examination by the Laboratory of Hygiene. This work was done as part of a collaborative study by the Department of Fisheries, the Fisheries Research Board and this Department. In addition the Vancouver district submitted 242 extracts. No new areas were discovered to be dangerously toxic but certain areas previously found to be dangerous remained closed.

GENERAL

A considerable number of the foods reported were examined as a result of definite complaints. This is a service rendered to the public that may not be generally appreciated. Informants may remain anonymous if they wish. All complaints are fully investigated and, whenever necessary, appropriate action is taken. The most serious case this year was one in which fluoride was detected in a candy bar which had caused violent illness to an entire family, necessitating the hospitalization of two of its members. All bars of the same brand found in the district were quickly seized and later destroyed with the result that no further cases of similar illness were reported.

DRUGS

An account of the work of the Division in respect to the examination of drugs is shown in the following table:

DRUGS EXAMINED
Year 1945-46

Laboratory at	LABORATORY EXAMINATION				Passed by Inspectors at Customs	Grand Total	Adul- terated	Mis- branded
	Domestic	Imports	Miscel- laneous	Total				
Halifax.....	391	499	14	904	900	1,804	109	105
Montreal.....	307	489	68	864	10,496	11,360	73	440
Ottawa.....	273	178	288	739	.....	739	103	492
Toronto.....	65	815	306	1,186	1,139	2,325	10	191
Winnipeg.....	294	385	41	720	6,070	6,790	75	337
Vancouver.....	312	591	160	1,063	1,146	2,209	115	267
Total.....	1,642	2,957	877	5,476	19,751	25,227	485	1,832

The drugs covered by the laboratories of the Division are varied, including nearly all types of medicines used in human and veterinary practice. While it is impossible to describe in detail the work done, it may be mentioned that special attention was given to the following: alum, aromatic spirits of ammonia, arsenical solutions, boric acid, epsom salts, milk of magnesia, saltpetre, zinc ointment, boric acid ointment, solution of hydrogen peroxide, camphorated oil and sweet spirits of nitre.

THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOPOEIAL STANDARDS

The Committee continued to function during the past year. It met once and recommended a revision of the standards for cardiac drugs, which has since appeared as an addendum to the Canadian Supplement to the British Pharmacopoeia. It also gave consideration to the attitude the administration should adopt with respect to new drugs coming on the market. As will be readily understood experience with such products at the early stages is limited and hidden dangers remain to be revealed. The suggestion was made that the Associate Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council establish a subcommittee to deal with this very important subject.

The Committee both at its meeting and by correspondence gave much thought to the impending revised edition of the British Pharmacopoeia and made a number of recommendations to the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, some of which have been adopted.

LEGISLATION

In addition to the amendments of the regulation governing cardiac drugs mentioned above, a number of other legislative changes took place. The most important of these was an amendment to the regulation governing the sale of drugs by prescription only. In certain remote districts of our country veterinarians are few and far between and it was found difficult in some cases to procure sulphonamides for veterinary use. A solution was devised by permitting the sale of such drugs on production of a properly completed affidavit in districts where a resident veterinarian was more than fifteen miles distant.

The regulations concerning vitamins and vitamin-containing products were amended.

PHARMACOLOGICAL BRANCH

HORMONE SECTION

Oestrogens

Commercial samples of oestrogenic products were collected and assayed. None of the samples obtained during 1945 were found to be below their labelled potency. Collaborative work on the proposed U.S.P. Standard for Diethylstilboestrol was carried out and a report submitted. The investigation on the variables affecting the assay of oestrogens was continued and a report on the work presented to a Scientific Society. Collaborative work was carried out with the Division of Poultry Husbandry of the Department of Agriculture on the use of Stilboestrol compounds in poultry rations.

Androgens

Collaborative work was carried out with the U.S.P. Committee on designing a method of assay for androgens.

Gonadotrophins

Commercial samples of chorionigonadotrophin and gonadotrophin of pregnant mares' serum were collected and assayed.

Sex Gland Preparations

A survey of the labelling of these products was carried out and recommendations were made for the revision of the labels in a number of cases.

Liver Extract Injectable

A survey of the labelling of this product was carried out and recommendations were made for the revision of the labels in a number of instances.

Research was continued on the development of a method of assay for the anti-anemic factor of liver. During the year a study was made of the use of splenectomized rabbits, oestrogen treated rabbits, choline treated rats and gastrectomized rats as test objects. A satisfactory method has not yet been developed.

Insulin

Research work was continued in devising a more practical method for the assay of insulin than that in current use. Commercial samples of insulin were obtained and assayed by the current method and by a modified method. The modified method showed considerable advantage with respect to economy of time, material and effort, and the agreement in assay results was very satisfactory between the two methods.

Vitamin A

Commercial samples of tomato juice and samples of juice prepared by the Division of Horticulture of the Department of Agriculture from different varieties of tomatoes were collected and assayed biologically for Vitamin A. It is planned to do carotene determinations on these samples and to study the correlation between the carotene content and vitamin A activity.

The Department was represented at meetings of the Shock and Blood Substitutes Committee of the National Research Council, the U.S.P. Advisory Committee on Insulin Standardization and the U.S.P. Conference on Assay Methods for Estrogen Products.

DRUG SECTION

Cardiac Drugs

During the year the cat method became the official method of assay for digitalis and strophanthus products sold in Canada. This method is now being used to check all digitalis and strophanthus products sold on the Canadian market. Some products were found substandard and necessary action was taken to remove them from the market.

A collaborative study on a recently proposed method of assay for digitalis was completed. Differences as large as 50 per cent were found between the official method and the chemical method. The chemical method in its present form does not seem acceptable as an official test.

A paper is being prepared for publication on a comparison of assay results by biological and chemical methods on digitalis and digitalin (crystalline). This paper will contain the results of our findings from several biological methods and the recently proposed chemical method.

Collaborative work with the U.S.P. Revision Committee on the preparation and assay of a new standard for digitoxin is now in progress. This standard will be ready for distribution during the coming year.

An oral method for the evaluation of commercial digitoxin is also under study at the present time.

Antisyphilitic Drugs

Arsphenamines and Related Products. Routine analyses of all lots of neoarsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine and arsphenamine sold in Canada were made. These were tested for toxicity, thermostability, moisture and arsenic content. No defective lots were found.

Analyses made during the year of all lots of mapharsen kept at Venereal Disease Control clinics in Canada, disclosed about 46 defective lots. This large number of defective lots was due to the instability of mapharsen manufactured by the old method. To date no lots prepared by the newer method of manufacture have been found defective. Stability studies on several lots of mapharsen prepared by the newer method indicate a much more stable product.

Obstetrical Drugs

An assay design based on a graded type of response for pituitary extract (posterior lobe) was published. This method, which was developed in this laboratory during the past two years, has become a useful tool for a study of the effect of posterior pituitary extracts on mammalian uteri. Present results indicate that the oxytocic activity of purified posterior pituitary extracts is not the same for different mammalian uteri. These findings may cast some doubt on our present method of evaluating the potency of these extracts.

Market samples of pituitary extract (posterior lobe) and purified preparations were assayed during the year. All lots examined were found to be satisfactory.

The laboratory took part in a collaborative study for checking the potency of the latest U.S.P. Posterior Pituitary Reference Standard.

A study on the deterioration of market products of ergometrine solutions kept under different storage conditions was completed during the year. A report of this work is being prepared for publication. In order for ergometrine solutions to retain full potency it is important that storage temperatures be not above 40° F.

The U.S.P. Sub-Committee on Ergot of which this laboratory is a member completed the study on different methods for determining the alkaloidal content of defatted ergot powder and fluid extracts. Pending a discussion of the Chairman's report with the executive officers of the National Formulary Committee the work has been discontinued.

Dried Thyroid

Analyses of lots of dried thyroid from all manufacturers selling this product on the Canadian market were made. Several companies were found to be selling U.S.P. Thyroid contrary to present regulations. These findings were reported to the Chief Dominion Analyst for necessary action and certain changes in the labelling of these products were recommended to the Advertising and Labels Division.

Analyses of a number of specialties reported to be similar in action to dried thyroid were made. Although not coming within the scope of the dried thyroid regulations a number of changes on the labels for these products were also recommended.

Epinephrine and its Preparations

The laboratory is now collaborating with the U.S.P. Revision Committee on a new standard for epinephrine. This standard will be adopted as the official standard for Canada when final arrangements for its release have been made.

Market samples of Epinephrine were assayed during the year for potency.

Toxicity Studies

A study of the chronic toxicity of 2, 4-D concentrate is under way at the present time. Concentrations which have been shown to be effective as a weed killer were not toxic for guinea pigs and rats during an 8-week dosing period. In order to obtain lethal effects the concentrations had to be increased over five times.

Some toxicity studies on proposed preservatives for foods were undertaken during this year. The results of our findings were reported to the Chief Dominion Analyst.

Anaesthetics; Local Anaesthetics, e.g., Procaine Hydrochloride

A few lots of local anaesthetics were examined for anaesthetic properties, and were found to be satisfactory.

Technical assistance was given to the Advertising and Labels Division when required.

NUTRITION SECTION

Vitamin A

Market samples of multivitamin products containing Vitamin A were assayed and deterioration studies continued. Routine checks of the Canadian Standard Reference Oil were made. Samples of cod liver oil and other fish oils were tested for the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, and for the Indian Health Services Division. Investigation was instituted on the use of Vitamin A esters as a standard for assay.

Vitamin B₁

Routine survey of market samples was continued. A study was completed on the effect of massive doses of Vitamin B₁ to animals on deficient diets, and a summary of the results was presented at the Convention of the Canadian Physiological Society. Studies on animal requirements and bacterial synthesis of this Vitamin were also undertaken.

Vitamin B Complex

New regulations defining the requirements for Vitamin B Complex preparations became effective during the year. A survey of market samples to ascertain conformity with the new requirements was undertaken. Chemical and microbiological methods for assay of riboflavin were prepared, and collaborative attempts to improve methods continued. Pyridoxine, pantothenic acid and biotin were added to the Vitamin B Complex factors that can be sold and advertised in Canada. Control of these factors was instituted.

Vitamin C

The routine examination of market samples was continued. Investigation of a new chemical method of assay was begun.

Bread and Flour

Routine surveys were continued and a study of the comparative biological value of various flours was completed.

Monthly samples of bread from all Royal Canadian Army Service Corps depots in Canada and Newfoundland were tested for conformity with specifications.

Amino Acids

Investigations on commercial mixtures of amino acids were instituted. A study of methods of assessing biological value and completeness was continued, and progress was made in respect of methods of identifying and estimating individual amino acids.

GENERAL

Senior officers of the branch served on national and international committees and took an active part in technical work required in setting up standards and methods for controlling foods and drugs in international trade.

Biological standards continued to be distributed to those requiring them for checking material coming under the Food and Drugs Act.

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH INSURANCE STUDIES

The Directorate of Health Insurance Studies was established by Order in Council, P.C. 186/7500, dated December 29, 1945.

During the previous months of the fiscal year the activities of the Department with respect to health insurance and allied subjects were directed by the late Dr. J. J. Heagerty, in his capacity as Director of Public Health Services and later as Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of National Health.

The purpose of the Directorate of Health Insurance Studies is to carry on an intensive and exhaustive study of existing facilities and future requirements in the field of medical, hospital, dental and nursing services and of economic methods of providing such services including health insurance. The pursuit of this objective involves not only a consideration of the data available in Canada but also continual research and analysis of the advances being made in other countries.

During the past year the Proposals of the Canadian Government were laid before the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction. These Proposals included a comprehensive "National Health Program", comprising a system of financial grants to the provinces for health purposes and a National Health Insurance Plan. Upon the decisions reached by the Conference with respect to the Proposals will depend to a large degree the future activities of this Directorate.

HOSPITAL DESIGN DIVISION

At a meeting of the Dominion Council of Health held in May, 1945, a resolution was passed urging that this Department develop a special service for the purpose of advising the Provinces in respect of the planning and building of modern, practical, reasonably-priced public institutions,—including tuberculosis, mental, convalescent and general hospitals, public health and other clinics, schools, old age homes or communities, etc.,—this service to collect, tabulate and make available to the Provinces all the latest information on this subject, and to be prepared to study problems of construction in the Provinces, advise on the planning of buildings, and develop minimum standards as a guide for different types of public institutions. In line with the above resolution the Division of Hospital Design was established under authority of Order in Council P.C. 186/7500, dated December 29, 1945.

On February 25, 1946, Mr. H. Gordon Hughes, B. Arch., M.R.A.I.C., A.R.I.B.A., was appointed Chief of the Hospital Design Division. Steps were taken at once toward communicating with outstanding authorities on this continent with a view to obtaining the most up-to-date information on the planning and building of public institutions, the knowledge so gained to be tabulated and made available to the Provinces as required.

In order to assist the Indian Health Services Division of the Department in meeting their urgent construction requirements, sketches were made by the Hospital Design Division of five nursing stations to be located in various parts of Canada. Sketch plans were also prepared of a new nurses' residence and of a fifty-bed hospital addition at Fort Qu'Appelle Indian Hospital, Saskatchewan. Similar work was started in respect of a nurses' residence, addition to hospital, and new heating plant for the Indian Hospital at Coqualeetza, B.C.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

During the past year fully qualified medical officers of the Department were stationed at London, England, and at the larger Canadian ports. In addition, there was a roster of local part-time medical officers at 567 centres throughout the British Isles.

In Canada 21,939 immigrants were medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports, and 43,655 prospective emigrants were medically examined overseas.

Medical re-examination of 1,931 individuals was made before a final decision as to their condition was reached. In addition, in view of wartime conditions, 15,704 non-immigrants were given careful medical supervision on arrival.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

<i>Canada—</i>	
Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	21,939
Certified as “prohibited” under Immigration Act, Sec. 3(a), (b) and (m)	23
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3(c).....	45
Refused permanent admission	23
<i>Overseas—</i>	
Prospective emigrants medically examined	43,655
Certified as “prohibited” under Immigration Act, Sec. 3(a), (b) and (k)	257
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3(c)	1,259
Furthered from 1944-45	99
Refused admission	136

The result of these examinations was that one hundred and fifty-nine individuals were refused permanent admission to Canada.

There were no deportees examined at the port of Montreal during the year.

DETAILS OF EXAMINATIONS

<i>At Canadian Ports—</i>	
Halifax, N.S.	16,023
North Sydney, N.S.	3,338
Sydney, N.S.	619
Louisburg, N.S.	13
Saint John, N.B.	220
Moncton, N.B.	62
Quebec, P.Q.	895
Montreal, P.Q.	429
Dorval, P.Q.	149
Pointe du Chene, P.Q.	19
Vancouver, B.C.	138
Victoria, B.C.	11
Other Ports	23
Total	21,939

All figures given include rejections.

<i>Overseas—</i>	
<i>In British Isles—</i>	
By Canadian Medical Officers	30,857
By British Roster Doctors	12,798
Total	43,655
Re-examinations	1,931
Non-immigrants	15,704

DETAILS OF CERTIFICATIONS AND DISPOSALS OF THOSE MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, AS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

	Certified	Admitted	Deported	Pending
<i>At Canadian Ports—</i>				
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	4		2	2
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	17	1	8	8
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	45	19	13	13
Section 3 (m)				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	2	1		1
Totals.....	68	21	23	24

	Certifications			*Disposals		
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Totals	Admitted	Refused	Pending
<i>Overseas—</i>						
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects.....	19	38	57	.....	20	.....
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, including tuber- culosis.....	66	119	185	.....	44	.....
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and defects.....	464	795	1,259	1,281	61	160
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional Psychopathic inferiority.....	9	6	15	.....	11	.....
Totals.....	558	958	1,516	1,281	136	160

* Includes 61 cases under sec. 3 (c) pending from fiscal year 1944-45

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

By Order in Council P.C. 6495 the Indian Health Services Division (including Eskimos), of the Department of Mines and Resources was transferred, as of November 1, 1945, to the Department of National Health and Welfare. This report covers the operation of the Division for the entire year.

Indians who come within the responsibility of the Indian Health Services Division, according to the 1944 census number 125,686 and Eskimos approximately 7,700. The estimated yearly increase in the population of the foregoing is 1,500.

In addition to special medical services provided to Indians through health units and provincial treatment, 4,446 patients were treated at the following Departmental hospitals for a total of 176,760 patient days:

Name of Hospital	Province	No. of Patients	No. of Days
Tobique Hospital.....	New Brunswick.....	93	884
Manitowaning Hospital.....	Ontario.....	18	2,381
Lady Willingdon Hospital.....	Ontario.....	410	12,433
Squaw Bay Hospital.....	Ontario.....	31	7,062
Dynevor Hospital.....	Manitoba.....	231	17,200
Fisher River Indian Hospital	Manitoba.....	292	7,077
Fort Alexander Indian Hospital.....	Manitoba.....	254	3,204
Clearwater Lake Hospital.....	Manitoba.....	100	5,483
Norway House Hospital.....	Manitoba.....	500	12,139
Fort Qu'Appelle Hospital.....	Saskatchewan.....	585	23,569
Peigan Hospital.....	Alberta.....	124	1,005
Sarcee Hospital.....	Alberta.....	10	347
Morley Hospital.....	Alberta.....	183	1,406
Blackfoot Hospital.....	Alberta.....	433	7,462
Blood Hospital.....	Alberta.....	849	9,067
Coqualeetza Indian Hospital.....	British Columbia.....	232	60,863
Fort Norman Hospital.....	N.W.T.....	101	5,178
Totals.....	.....	4,446	176,760

In addition, through contractual and special arrangements made with provincially and locally operated hospitals, 16,239 patients were treated for a total of 404,730 patient days. These services were performed in 434 hospitals in Canada.

The United States Army Airport Hospital at Le Pas, Manitoba, with bed capacity for 75 patients, was acquired by the Department during the year and by arrangement with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba treated tubercular Indian patients to the capacity of the hospital. Enlargement of existing facilities is planned to provide for approximately 125 additional beds.

The Jesuit College Hospital at Edmonton, Alberta, was acquired from the Department of National Defence toward the end of the fiscal year and treated tubercular Indians and some patients of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The anticipated capacity of this hospital is about 400 patients.

The Miller Bay Hospital at Prince Rupert was acquired early in the year from the Department of National Defence for Air and, when staff is available, will accommodate nearly 150 patients.

In February the Indian Hospital at Fort Norman in the Northwest Territories was totally destroyed by fire. The personal effects of the patients and staff were also lost. Due to the prompt and heroic efforts of the staff, however, all the patients were evacuated without injury or loss of life.

The general health picture during the year remained about the same as in the previous year, with acute infectious diseases, tuberculosis, malnutrition and venereal disease still constituting the major health problems.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The incidence of measles, whooping cough and mumps was about the same as among the white population. Epidemics of these infections affecting isolated bands were largely due to greater isolation and lack of immunity than in other areas.

Diphtheria

While cases of diphtheria occurred, these did not reach epidemic proportions. In view, however, of the nomadic habits of Indians in the northern areas of Canada, control of diphtheria and certain other infectious diseases, was difficult and administrative costs were higher.

Typhoid

The major epidemic which occurred during the year was an outbreak of typhoid in the Cape Dorset area of Baffin Land which caused about sixty deaths. When this epidemic was reported steps were at once taken to have Dr. N. R. Rawson, the Medical Officer at Chesterfield Inlet, flown into the area. Dr. Rawson immediately instituted all recognized and proper epidemic control measures.

Immunization

The requirement that all Indians be immunized against smallpox was responsible for the absence of any outbreak of this disease. Where indicated or where facilities were available, immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and typhoid was actively undertaken. Because of difficulties of transportation and inaccessibility of the population concerned, this campaign was confined to the areas which could be reached and where its necessity was indicated.

Tuberculosis

The Advisory Committee for the Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis among the Indians, appointed by the Government, met in Ottawa on May 30th and 31st. The general problem of tuberculosis prevention and control was discussed and recommendations made at that time have since been implemented as far as possible. One recommendation covered the acquisition of certain hospitals, which has already been dealt with in this report. Other recommenda-

tions which were made are included in the plans for the Indian Health Services Division and will be implemented as soon as possible. Provincial anti-tuberculosis organizations which were represented on the Advisory Committee co-operated actively with the Department in making possible the hospitalization of a large number of tubercular patients.

As part of the Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Campaign, it has been the policy of the Indian Health Services Division to make yearly surveys of children and staff in Indian residential schools. These surveys were continued throughout the year in all schools wherever a clinic service could be made available. Certain other surveys were also provided, where indicated, when beds in sanatoria were available.

As of January 31, 1946, there were 990 tubercular patients receiving treatment in hospitals of various types, as follows:—

Sanatoria	269
Departmental Hospitals	412
General Hospitals	237
Preventoria	72

Because tuberculosis constitutes one of the major Indian health problems, the utmost attention, consistent with available staff and existing facilities, was given to ensuring adequate measures for the prevention and control of tuberculosis amongst Indians.

Venereal Disease

Because of war conditions, large numbers of Indians moved to the more densely populated industrial areas, and the white population had greater contact with the Indian population in isolated areas. This was a factor in the increased incidence of venereal disease amongst Indians.

The wide distribution and isolation of Indians and Eskimos enormously increased the difficulty of an adequate venereal disease control campaign. All officers of the Indian Health Services Division were, however, given special instructions with respect to the control and treatment of venereal disease, and prompt and energetic treatment was arranged in all reported cases. Mention should be made of the assistance provided by Provincial Government organizations which actively aided the Division in the treatment of venereal disease, and in many areas supplied complete service to the Indian population at their local clinics. The use of new drugs, in particular penicillin, materially decreased the infectious period of both gonorrhoea and syphilis, with corresponding reduction in the treatment period.

MENTAL HEALTH

During the year 209 Indian patients received treatment in mental hospitals. Compared with 167 in the fiscal year 1942-43 this shows an increase in three years of only 42 patients. With a natural yearly increase in native population of approximately 1,500 this increase is not considered excessive.

DRUGS

By arrangement with the Central Medical Stores of the Department of Veterans Affairs, over 1,200 drug requisitions of all kinds were filled and shipped to approximately 500 centres throughout Canada and the Arctic. These centres include the aforementioned hospitals, nursing stations, trading posts, R.C.M.P. posts and missions. Biologicals were to a great extent purchased separately.

PERSONNEL

Throughout the war the Division suffered the loss of technical and professional personnel to the Armed Forces. Since the cessation of hostilities, however, an increasing number of such employees have returned to their employment with the Indian Health Services Division.

Many new positions were established to meet the continually expanding health needs of the native population. As of the end of the fiscal year, however, the Division still urgently required the service of additional doctors and nurses not only to meet the present situation but also to carry out the heavy programme planned for next year.

TRANSPORTATION

Due to lack of regular and organized means of transportation and communication in isolated outposts and to the nomadic habits of the natives, the problem of providing services, particularly to sparsely settled communities, was a very difficult one. In fact it was a practical impossibility to maintain adequate routine medical services for all the native population in such areas.

So far as epidemic diseases and emergency cases in such areas were concerned, service was, wherever possible, provided by air. This involved the use of commercial air transport facilities in the northern areas where regular air travel routes had been established. In many areas, however, which were not reached by such routes it was often necessary to charter commercial planes for special trips. Tribute is paid to the Royal Canadian Air Force and to the United States Army Air Force, which on numerous occasions furnished planes and, in some instances, professional personnel to undertake hazardous emergency trips to isolated and difficult areas in both the Eastern Arctic and the Northwest Territories. This service included the landing of medical and other supplies by parachute to areas where conditions were such that the plane could not land. In addition emergency cases were brought out for operative and other treatment in hospitals.

ESKIMOS

With the transfer of the Indian Health Services Division from the Department of Mines and Resources to the Department of National Health and Welfare, responsibility for the health of Eskimos, which was previously under the Northwest Territories Administration, was transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Toward the end of the fiscal year a conference of the Eastern Arctic administrators and medical officers who had seen service in the Arctic, was held at Ottawa. The general problem of Eskimos' health was discussed and recommendations were made with a view to ensuring an adequate medical health service for them. These recommendations will, as far as personnel and facilities are available, be implemented as soon as possible.

Arrangements were completed to have an eye specialist make a survey on the ground of eye conditions among the Eskimos and to assist them wherever possible. The eyes of 112 were examined and metal spectacle frames were fitted in 68 cases. Some whites were also fitted. This service, which will be repeated next year, should prove of very great value.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH DIVISION

The work of the Industrial Health Division was related to the war effort during the first half of the past year and to peacetime reconversion during the later half.

War Activities

During the first half of the year the Industrial Health Division continued to function on a wartime basis under authority of Order in Council P.C. 1550 which made the Minister of National Health and Welfare responsible for measures to control time lost through industrial ill health in war contract premises. Dangerous materials and inexperienced employees, as in previous war

years, combined to present imposing health problems manifest in time and production lost through occupational disease, industrial fatigue and general ill health among the working population engaged in war industry.

In administering Order in Council P.C. 1550 co-operation with the Provincial Governments has been the keynote. The joint efforts of Dominion and Provincial health agencies continued on an even closer basis than in previous war years and the facilities of the federal Industrial Health Division were extended as well to Provincial Labour Departments, Workmen's Compensation Boards, federally-owned factories, labour groups, the Health League of Canada and other agencies.

Inspection services along the lines of previous years were extended. Owing to a general shortage of personnel the medical inspection work of the Division was curtailed. However this aspect of the work was to some extent met by the activities of the Industrial Nurse of the Division.

Throughout the war an important part of the Division's program for controlling health in war contract premises was the issuing of information in the form of individual answers to enquiries, pamphlets on occupational diseases, posters, and a monthly bulletin on the general subject of industrial health. Distribution of this material was continued and in this manner a large volume of educational material was placed in the hands of those concerned with the health of the working population.

Peacetime Activities

Following the end of the war the Division began planning for peacetime activities in the industrial health field. There had been during the war a gradual increase in the extent of medical services provided to Canadian employees and this increase had not been entirely related to factories engaged solely in production of war supplies. Furthermore technical development during the war years contributed, on the one hand, toward solving the problems of providing healthful standards of working environment and, on the other hand, by introduction of new toxic substances and hazardous processes, toward an increase in health problems. The interest of labour and industry in the physical aspects of factory conditions had as a result developed to a degree greater than before the war. Industry's interest in modern standards of working environment received measurable impetus from the generally high standards of physical conditions in federally-owned war contract premises. Dramatic examples of the effect of working environment on production and earning power contributed to the widespread recognition that occupation, working conditions and health are all closely related and are bound up with the economic efficiency of Canadian post-war industrial effort.

Demands on the Division for individual health services related to both the medical and environmental aspects increased as industry turned to peacetime production and planning of Provincial Health Department services for the post-war period commenced.

MEDICAL SECTION

The Chief of the Industrial Health Division returned to duty in September after service overseas with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Several medical positions on the establishment of the Division remained unfilled owing to the shortage of personnel trained in industrial health techniques.

During the latter part of the year a Medical Specialist (Industrial Health) joined the staff of the Division. This officer provided advisory and consultant service to Provincial authorities and, at their request, to industries particularly in the Provinces in which Industrial Health Divisions did not exist.

Part of the medical work of the Division was devoted to directing interest and educational propaganda toward installation and extension of part-time

medical services in plants whose individual payrolls do not warrant full-time medical officers but whose payrolls in the aggregate far exceed those of the comparatively few large plants.

Conferences took place during the early winter with leading industrial physicians in Canada and the United States and with two representatives of the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain.

The Division's Industrial Nurse was elected by the Canadian Nurses' Association to head a committee to study the problems of special training for Industrial Nurses and the integration of Industrial Nursing Service with other branches of Public Health Nursing.

LABORATORIES SECTION

The function of the Federal Industrial Health Laboratories in the broad public health approach to protection of health of industrial workers concerns the establishment of basic standards of physical working environment as well as determination of safe handling methods for toxic substances used in industry. The Laboratories are also concerned with evaluating the toxicity of new substances brought into use as a result of technological advances in industrial operations. In these efforts co-operation with Provincial industrial health laboratories or public health agencies was continued during the fiscal year.

In addition to co-operative efforts with Provincial agencies the Laboratories co-operated with the newly-formed Civil Service Health Division by providing technical advice and assistance in connection with the establishment of healthful working environment for civil servants.

Owing to limited laboratory accommodation in Ottawa since 1939 the activities of the Industrial Health Laboratories of the Department have, of necessity, been largely concerned with work outside Ottawa. During the past year laboratory units were assigned to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan where increased interest in health conditions in industry prompted requests for assistance in organizing industrial health laboratories to serve provincial needs.

Because of shortage of space the Ottawa laboratory confined its efforts during the year to determining new techniques for estimating purity of factory air in relation to the presence of industrial substances of a toxic and poisonous nature.

The Chief of the Laboratories spent three months as Visiting Research Fellow at the Fatigue Laboratory of Harvard Business School. The advantage of close association and interchange of ideas with members of the laboratory was enjoyed and data and laboratory plans were accumulated for future application to Canadian problems of industrial fatigue and monotony.

Two other members of the laboratory staff attended the Industrial Hygiene course at Harvard School of Public Health in preparation for provincial field work in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Ottawa

During the war methyl alcohol was used widely in industry, and methyl alcohol poisoning, which had almost disappeared as a peacetime problem, began to reappear. Thus it became important to be able to measure accurately the amount of methyl alcohol in air breathed by exposed workers. The Laboratory completed development of a new method of assaying this substance in air and this method was accepted for publication in scientific literature.

For some years health authorities had been concerned with the toxic effects of chlorinated hydrocarbons which are used as dry-cleaners and degreasers. The laboratory provided, as a result of investigations during the year, a new method for estimation of the chlorinated hydrocarbons in workroom atmospheres. This method was also accepted for publication in scientific literature.

During the late fall the services of the Industrial Health Laboratory at Ottawa were extended to the Post Office Department where concern was being felt regarding the influence of working conditions on the health, welfare and working capacity of the clerical staff in certain Ottawa offices. Using new techniques developed at Harvard Business School progress was made in elucidating the effect of such factors as cubic space per employee, temperature, humidity, lighting and noise on absenteeism and labour turnover rates. While the study was not complete by the end of the fiscal year indications were that the investigation would provide the basis for changes and adjustments in conditions of work with resulting improvement in health, welfare and working capacity.

An x-ray diffraction apparatus was added to the Laboratory during the year which instrument was employed for estimating the silicosis-producing potency of 50 dust samples referred from field units of the Laboratory.

A polarograph was also secured and used in the analysis for lead content of approximately 100 samples.

The Chief of the Laboratories, at the request of the International Labour Office, contributed an article to the March issue of *International Safety Survey*. In this article the development of industrial hygiene in Canada was described.

Vancouver

Since 1942 a field unit of the Laboratories has co-operated with the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board. This unit supervised working conditions in war contract premises.

During the first nine months of the year over 100 plant visits were made, over 250 field estimations of factory air were conducted, and more than 200 air samples submitted to the Laboratory for examination were analysed.

Following the end of the war arrangements were concluded to withdraw the unit and to have the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board continue the service to industry as of January 1, 1946. Some special equipment unobtainable at the time remained on loan until more was available.

It is important to observe that the contribution of the Department during the war years has ensured the provision of industrial health laboratory services in British Columbia for the post-war period.

Edmonton

In February one of the chemists in the Ottawa laboratory proceeded to Harvard University to take a special course in Industrial Health, preparatory to taking a field unit to Edmonton in response to the request of the Provincial Department for assistance in establishing industrial health laboratory services.

Regina

In October a field unit of the Laboratories began to assist the Provincial Department of Health in organizing laboratory services. This unit carried out a study of the hazard of carbon monoxide poisoning in Regina garages during the winter months and corrective measures were recommended in the case of many garages. Shortages of space, materials and equipment restricted the work of the unit.

Winnipeg

During the first nine months of the fiscal year the Winnipeg laboratory surveyed 28 industrial establishments and conducted 497 field and laboratory estimations covering a range of industries such as construction projects, broom manufacture, garages, clothing shops, and hazards such as carbon monoxide, bad lighting, and lead in air. Over 1,000 air and blood samples were examined in the laboratory for such diversified features as chlorine content, flash point, silica content and stippled cells which occur in blood when lead poisoning is present.

On January 1, 1946, the representative of the Laboratories on loan to the Provincial Department of Health in Winnipeg was transferred to the provincial establishment thus completing a joint federal-provincial project carried out during the war under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 1550.

Nova Scotia

A field unit of the laboratory commenced operations in Halifax in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Health. Here again some restriction of program was caused by shortages of space, equipment and materials. During the winter a study of the lead hazard in some printing establishments was conducted on behalf of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province. A study of dust conditions in certain foundries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was undertaken but by the end of the fiscal year findings were not fully complete.

CONCLUSIONS

The first eight months of the post-war period, which brought a greater number of requests for advice and assistance in planning industrial health measures than at any time during the war years, indicated that the interest of industry, labour and Provincial health agencies in the problems of the health of the working population would increase rather than decline.

Problems of obtaining an adequate supply of trained industrial health personnel directed attention to the growing need for full-scale training by Canadian universities, in both the medical and environmental branches of the subject, and for consideration by interested bodies of the desirability of providing fellowships to attract medical men and scientists with experience in industrial problems to this growing field of public health.

Important technological advances in both the chemical and radiation fields with introduction into industry of new substances and new techniques such as the plastics, x-ray control methods, and synthetics of various kinds, point to the need for well developed industrial health laboratory facilities throughout the country so that the working population, in manipulating the end-products of technological advancement, may receive the fullest possible measure of health protection.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

The activities of the Laboratory of Hygiene cover departmental statutory obligations for the control of foods and drugs under the Food and Drugs Act, as well as less rigidly defined but none the less important responsibilities as a national public health laboratory. The central laboratory is located at Ottawa and a branch laboratory at Kamloops, B.C.

CONTROL OF FOODS AND DRUGS

The Laboratory of Hygiene is responsible for the safety and potency of all biological products coming under Schedule B, Parts II and III, of the Food and Drugs Act, i.e., antibiotics such as penicillin and streptomycin, products for the treatment of allergy, serums, viruses, toxins, vaccines, and analogous biological preparations. This involves both laboratory testing of the products and inspection of the manufacturing plants. In addition, the laboratory does bacteriological tests on foods submitted through the Food and Drugs Division and other official agencies.

The laboratory tests on biological products and foods completed during the past year are detailed as follows:—

Sterility and Safety Tests

Fourteen hundred and two specimens of pharmaceutical products of various types offered for sale to the public or purchased for use of the Armed Forces were tested for sterility and safety. All were found to be satisfactory.

Toxoids and Toxins

Tests for safety and verification of identity were carried out on 35 samples of tetanus toxoid, 9 samples of diphtheria toxoid, and 2 samples of Schick test toxin, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

Antitoxins and Antisera

Tests for safety, identity and potency were done on 8 samples of tetanus antitoxin, 15 gas gangrene antitoxins (polyvalent) and 5 gas gangrene antitoxins (monovalent). These met the requirements of the Regulations.

Pyrogen tests were done on 108 antitoxins and 8 antisera; 46 samples were pyrogenic to rabbits in a dosage of 3.0 cc. per kilogram. This was not considered sufficiently serious to condemn the products. It denoted a borderline condition which was fully discussed with the manufacturers concerned who took steps to eliminate the pyrogenic factors.

The Provincial Epidemiologist of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Quebec reported to the Department of National Health and Welfare unusual reactions occurring in patients treated with diphtheria antitoxin supplied by one manufacturer. Samples were immediately procured. Of 20 samples tested, 9 were pyrogenic and 4 were highly pyrogenic and lethal to rabbits in a dosage of 1.0 cc. and to mice in dosage of 0.5 cc. All this manufacturer's antitoxin was withdrawn from the market at once.

Penicillin

Samples of penicillin, totalling 702, were tested: 665 samples for parenteral administration were tested for sterility, toxicity, pyrogenicity, moisture content and potency, and 37 samples of the newer preparations for oral and topical use were tested for potency, necessitating the development of new methods for the extraction of penicillin from the various compounds. Thirty samples were rejected, of which 22 were below potency, 3 were outside the required pH range, 2 were not sterile and 3 contained insoluble particulate matter.

Vaccine Virus

Tests for bacterial content and potency were carried out on 22 samples of vaccine virus. All were found to meet the Regulations.

Pyrogen Tests

In addition to the 773 pyrogen tests done on antitoxins and penicillin (vide supra), 174 intravenous fluids, 28 pharmaceuticals, and 3 transfusion sets were tested. One intravenous saline was found to be pyrogenic and was rejected.

Foods

The Food and Drugs Division referred 55 samples of foods for bacterial examination. Three samples were condemned as unfit for human consumption and reported to the Chief Dominion Analyst for appropriate action.

Complaints were received that tins of canned molasses showed bulging after varying periods on the grocers' shelves. A similar condition in any other canned food would, by trade practice, immediately condemn the product in question. In view of the present sugar shortage it was decided that the condition should be investigated. A number of the "blown" cans were examined and after considerable study the condition was found to be due to a combination of small numbers of viable yeast cells, active enzymes and dissolved gases. Bacterial contamination which would have condemned the product was ruled out.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS AND METHODS

Investigative studies are necessary if the laboratory is to keep abreast of developments and be in a position to render efficient service. Neither the staff nor space available permits of engagement in so-called fundamental research. The problems studied during the past year were those for which practical application to the responsibilities of the laboratory was envisioned.

Toxoids

Extensive studies on the testing of toxoids were carried out. While the tests in current use gave adequate protection as to the safety of the product, they were not satisfactory in evaluating the protective efficiency of individual lots. The greater part of this work was developed using tetanus toxoid which was in large demand by the Armed Forces.

As a result of these studies a simplified safety and identity test was developed which embodies a saving of both time and materials. In addition, a new precise method for the antigenic assay of tetanus toxoid was developed and the results are in press in the Bulletin of the Health Organization of the League of Nations as a proposed International Standard Method for the assay of tetanus toxoid.

A study was begun on two new methods for the improved assay of diphtheria toxoid, the preliminary results of which were very promising.

Reference standards for both tetanus and diphtheria toxoids were obtained through the cooperation of the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto.

Pyrogens

Laboratory and clinical studies were carried out on the pyrogenic activity of antisera used for therapeutic purposes. Through the cooperation of the Ottawa Strathcona Hospital and the Pasteur Hospital in Montreal hourly temperature records are being kept on patients receiving antisera of various types. Samples of the same lots of antisera were tested on animals at the Laboratory of Hygiene to correlate laboratory findings with clinical observations. This study has not as yet proceeded for a sufficient length of time to draw definite conclusions but will be continued in the coming year.

Penicillin

Two standard penicillin preparations were prepared. One, a relatively high potency calcium penicillin, was extensively assayed and is now being used as the assay standard for issuance to Canadian penicillin manufacturers. A second standard of lower potency was prepared for distribution to laboratories throughout the country for determination of the sensitivity of infecting agents and of blood levels of penicillin from hospital cases.

During the year collaborative assays on the International Penicillin Standard and the American Working Standard were carried out with the Food and Drug Administration of the United States Public Health Service.

Preliminary work was undertaken on the differential assay of various types of penicillin, at least four of which, known as Penicillin G, K, F and X, are recognized. The differentiation of these penicillins is of major importance since it is now apparent that they have different therapeutic properties.

Penicillinase

In the search for a more satisfactory sterility test which would ensure that penicillin preparations would be free from contaminating organisms, studies were carried out on the chemical and enzymatic destruction of penicillin. The most promising line of approach was that of destruction by the enzyme penicillinase which is produced by many bacteria. The production of this enzyme by various organisms was examined and that finally chosen as most suitable for large-scale production was one giving an extracellular adaptive enzyme. Various media were investigated and the final production method yielded abundant enzyme material. Methods of purification were developed and a highly concentrated product was produced.

Streptomycin

Considerable time was devoted to the production and purification of streptomycin. A medium was developed which gives an excellent yield and a simple means of chemical recovery was devised which made possible production of high unitage material on a pilot scale. These results were published in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. 162; 1946, p. 163. The streptomycin produced by this method will be used to study the various aspects of the control testing which will become necessary when streptomycin becomes available for general use. A tentative assay method was adopted which has enabled the laboratory to set up a temporary Canadian standard of streptomycin hydrochloride which has been distributed to Canadian manufacturers.

COLLABORATION WITH PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND WITH OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

The general public health programme of the Laboratory of Hygiene was closely integrated with that of the Provincial health laboratories and overlapping of effort was thus avoided. Laboratory services were extended to other Federal departments where public health problems were involved.

Conference of Laboratory Directors

In May a two-day conference was held at Ottawa at which the Directors of the Provincial laboratories and representatives of the laboratory services of the Armed Forces and of the Department of Veterans Affairs met with the staff of the Laboratory of Hygiene to discuss mutual problems and co-operative services. Considerable progress was made in reaching agreement on the unification of diagnostic tests and in providing reciprocal assistance for specialized services. The Provincial Directors recorded their unanimous approval of the value of this meeting and recommended that such conferences be held yearly.

Diphtheria

During the past year outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in various parts of the Dominion and grave concern was expressed by a number of health officers about the increase of diphtheria in the country and the possible introduction into Canada by returning service personnel of new and highly toxic strains from Europe and the Far East. Through the co-operation of the Provincial laboratories, cultures from across the country were submitted to this laboratory for investigation. All cultures were tested for virulence and typed by the McLeod scheme of classification. The *gravis* cultures were further classified serologically by a slide agglutination test with sera prepared against Types 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Robinson and Peeney).

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF *C. DIPHTHERIAE* IN SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM THE PROVINCES 1945-46

Source	Number of speci- mens re- ceived	Number of virulent cultures re- covered	Types				Mitis	Aty- pical
			Gravis			Inter- medius		
			i	ii	?			
Alberta.....	33	32	3	11	1	13	3	1
British Columbia.....	119	102	4	11	6	12	46	23
Manitoba.....	16	16	2	4	1	4	2	3
New Brunswick.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4
Nova Scotia.....	383	343	119	5	11	19	112	77
Ontario.....	202	201	1	14	.....	132	38	16
Prince Edward Island.....	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	71	63	.....	.....	.....	57	4	2
Saskatchewan.....	7	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	841	770	131	47	20	240	206	126

Twelve hundred and one specimens were received and 903 virulent diphtheria cultures were isolated and studied. Of these 903 virulent cultures, 208 were classified as *gravis*, 327 as *intermedius*, 220 as *mitis*, and 148 could not be placed categorically into any of the three well defined types. These "atypical" strains are being more intensively studied.

In Nova Scotia type distribution according to locale was striking. In Halifax Type 1 *gravis* as in the past few years was still predominant but the proportion of *mitis* strains was increasing, while in New Waterford 69 of the 77 specimens received were "atypical", and in Maccan 20 of 21 cultures investigated were *mitis*. *Intermedius* as a type was relatively insignificant, only 19 of the 342 virulent cultures being of this type. In Ontario and Quebec, however, *intermedius* was the outstanding type.

While Type 1 *gravis* was the predominant type of *gravis* in the east (Nova Scotia), Type 2 was more commonly found in the western and central Provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Ontario), 42 of the 65 *gravis* cultures from these Provinces belonging to this type.

In British Columbia there was a large proportion of atypical strains. Of special interest were the strains that may have been introduced into the country by returning service personnel. From repatriates from the Far Eastern war zones, Type 1 *gravis* was isolated four times, *intermedius* once, and *mitis* once. Type 2 *gravis* was isolated from a soldier recently returned from England. *Mitis* was isolated from two soldiers who had diphtheria in Holland and only in one returned soldier was an atypical *gravis* strain recovered.

In January, 388 returning service personnel from Europe aboard a troop train were swabbed and the cultures examined for *C. diphtheriae*. Only one non-virulent strain of *intermedius* was isolated.

So far the laboratory has not been able to prove the introduction of any new or highly malignant strain into Canada.

During the winter there was an outbreak of diphtheria in Ottawa and through the co-operation of the Director of the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Director of the Provincial Branch Laboratory in Ottawa 346 swabs from cases, suspects and contacts were received. *Intermedius* was the predominant type of culture found.

Investigation was started on a number of differential plating media for improvement in the methods of isolation and identification of the diphtheria bacillus.

Streptococcal Infections

At the request of the Directors of the Provincial laboratories specific sera for each of the Lancefield Groups A, B, C, and G, prepared and tested in the Laboratory, were sent out to each of the nine Provinces and a further supply made available on request. A few requests for specific grouping sera from other sources were received and the sera supplied.

Work was continued on the preparation of crude and specific grouping and typing sera and study of a number of cultures of a type difficult to identify was started.

Grouping and typing of cultures from the R.C.N. "Cornwallis" and "Stadacona" were continued. These were done in connection with the problem of treating streptococcal throat infections with penicillin. The results of these studies were published in an article, *Penicillin in Haemolytic Streptococcal Infections of the Throat* (Journal of the Canadian Medical Association, 53 1945, 471) by members of the staff of the Royal Canadian Navy and of the Laboratory of Hygiene.

Virus Diseases

At the request of the Laboratory Directors Conference, investigation of diagnostic tests for neurotrophic virus diseases of man was undertaken. A member of the staff visited the Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., where methods of

testing were observed and strains of the following viruses were obtained:—Western Equine Encephalomyelitis, Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis, Russian Spring-Summer Encephalitis, Japanese "B" Encephalitis, St. Louis Encephalitis, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis, and Herpes Simplex. These strains are now being carried in the Laboratory of Hygiene. Antigens and antisera were prepared and at the end of the fiscal year the Laboratory was in a position to carry out complement fixation test for Western equine encephalomyelitis, Eastern equine encephalomyelitis, and lymphocytic choriomeningitis, and neutralization tests with all the above listed viruses. However, it was not yet possible to make this service generally available because of limitations of staff and space to carry on the work on a routine diagnostic scale.

Work on the preparation of reagents for the complement fixation test for the diagnosis of smallpox was undertaken.

Diagnostic Reagents for Syphilis

During the past year the laboratory prepared, standardized and distributed to the Provincial laboratories and hospitals of the Department of Veterans Affairs 12,410 cc. of Kahn Standard Antigen, 10,910 cc. Kahn Sensitized Antigen, and 330 cc. Kolmer Wassermann Antigen for blood tests for syphilis. These quantities would be sufficient for the examination of approximately 800,000 blood specimens. Kline Antigen and Mazzini Antigen for experimental trial in the Provincial laboratories and the Laboratory of Hygiene were prepared and standardized for later distribution. Lyophilized guinea pig complement for use in the Kolmer Wassermann test was prepared. Sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of all the Provincial laboratories, which would amount to approximately 30,000 cc. per annum, had not been accumulated as at the year end but a reserve stock was being built up and 4,000 cc. were sent to those laboratories experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient complement from other sources. Hemolysin (amboceptor), another reagent used in the complement fixation test for syphilis, was prepared in large quantity and was made available for distribution. The provision of uniformly standardized reagents to all diagnostic laboratories in the country will be an invaluable aid in the venereal diseases control programmes.

The serologically active principle, cardiolipin, was prepared from beef heart by the Pangborn method. Extensive studies were carried out to determine the optimal proportions of cardiolipin, lecithin and cholesterol when mixtures of these are used as antigen in the Kolmer Wassermann test for syphilis. Samples of antigen containing varied proportions of these reagents were sent to Provincial public health laboratories for trial.

Blood Test for Syphilis

The Laboratory performed routine tests for syphilis on blood samples obtained by the Medical Investigation Division in the survey of federal civil servants. A total of 3,716 blood specimens were examined, using the Kahn presumptive, Mazzini slide flocculation, and Kolmer Wassermann tests on all specimens, and in addition the Standard Kahn on all presumptive positives. An excellent opportunity was thus afforded to study the efficiency of the respective methods in the mass testing of a presumably healthy population. In addition blood specimens of unusual nature, submitted by the Provincial laboratories, were examined in a consultative capacity.

Shellfish Poisoning

In collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board the Laboratory of Hygiene made special studies on paralytic shellfish poisoning. The areas licensed by the Department of Fisheries were continuously sampled by officers of that Department and the samples submitted for test to

the Laboratory of Hygiene. A total of 687 samples, including extracts of clams, mussels, scallops and canned clams from the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, were assayed for toxicity. Clam packs, totalling 116, from canning factories were sampled, assayed and found safe for marketing.

Various methods of cooking and canning were studied for their effect on toxicity. Popular cooking methods were found to cause reduction of approximately 70 per cent in the toxicity of raw clams. Canning experiments indicated that as long as the toxicity of raw clams is below 5,000 units and the canning is properly controlled the finished product will be safe for human consumption.

In August, cases of shellfish poisoning in New Brunswick were brought to the attention of the Department by an officer of the Fisheries Research Board at St. Andrews, N.B. A medical officer of the Laboratory of Hygiene investigated, and by personal interview obtained clinical histories of definite poisoning from 21 persons. All the cases occurred among individuals, mostly picnickers, who had taken clams from areas under closure by the Department of Fisheries on advice from the Department of National Health and Welfare that clams from these areas were dangerous for human consumption.

A scientific paper covering the problems of shellfish poisoning in the Maritimes was prepared in collaboration with members of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and is ready for publication.

Disinfectants

At the request of the Department of Agriculture disinfectants were tested for strength as required under the Department of Agriculture Pest Control Act. During the year 56 phenol coefficient determinations were made and 4 samples were found to be below the labelled potency.

Sterilizing Agents

A specimen of high flash-point mineral oil for sterilization of dental instruments by immersion in the hot oil was submitted by the Directorate of Dental Services, Department of National Defence. Thermal death point determinations showed that it would be necessary to expose contaminated instruments to the oil at 115°C. for 15 minutes to destroy *Staphylococcus aureus* and at 160°C. for 15 minutes to kill spores of *B. subtilis*. Investigation was also made on a solution for sterilization of surgical instruments submitted by the R.C.A.F. The sterilizing properties were found to be very poor, requiring over 24 hours immersion to kill *Staphylococcus aureus*. A preparation for sterilization of thermometers which was submitted by the Victorian Order of Nurses, was found to be no more efficient than 70 per cent alcohol.

TESTS FOR THE INSPECTION BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

Early in the war the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada was given the responsibility of checking all drugs purchased in Canada for both the Canadian and Allied Services. This Department was asked to extend the facilities of the Laboratory of Hygiene in testing all the biological products and intravenous solutions. During the past year tests were completed on 601 samples of biologicals, e.g., vaccines, toxoids, antisera, 239 penicillins, 50 pharmaceuticals for intravenous medication, 24 intravenous solutions, and 5 disinfectants.

WESTERN BRANCH, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

As in previous years the work of the Kamloops laboratory was concerned primarily with surveys and investigations in the western Provinces relating to tick- and insect-borne diseases—Rocky Mountain spotted fever, sylvatic and rat-borne plague, and tularaemia. Studies relating to lymphocytic choriomeningitis were pursued as time and opportunity permitted and the study undertaken during 1944-45 in connection with the typing of strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* obtained from cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was continued.

In co-operation with the British Columbia Board of Health, rodent surveys were carried out at all the principal ports on the west coast in accordance with international commitments under the International Sanitary Convention of 1926, as amended by the International Sanitary Convention of 1944.

In each locality investigated, a survey of rodent infestation was carried out and a report on the sanitation and extent of infestation was prepared for the information of the Provincial Health Officer.

Rodents (rats and mice) were trapped or shot, their ectoparasites removed, and the carcasses dissected and examined for macroscopic evidence of plague. The ectoparasites, any suspicious appearing tissue lesions and also a representative pool consisting of the tissues from five to ten animals of each day's collection, whether showing evidence of infection or not, were submitted to the Laboratory for examination. Supplementing the specimens submitted by the field unit were ectoparasites and tissue specimens forwarded by the Vancouver Parks Board and the Vancouver City Health Department from rodents obtained during the carrying out of rodent suppression measures and by the Port Quarantine Officer from ships that had been fumigated.

Seven hundred tissue specimens and 262 flea specimens (3,053 fleas) were examined by animal inoculation for evidence of infection. No plague and no lymphocytic choriomeningitis infection was found in the specimens submitted. A rather highly pathogenic type of pseudo-tuberculosis was encountered a number of times in rat tissues. Several strains of this organism were isolated in pure culture and bacteriological studies of these were started. In one instance, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was recovered from the lungs of a rat. Species determinations of the rodent fleas were obtained through courtesy of the Live Stock and Insect Laboratory, Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture. Of 3,053 fleas collected from 5,895 rodents, 3,123 were *Nosopsyllus fasciatus*, 907 *Xenopsylla cheopis*, one of the most efficient plague vectors, and 23 miscellaneous rarer species. Of the 907 *Xenopsylla cheopis*, 887 were from the Greater Vancouver area, 5 from Steveston, and 15 from fumigated ships. Tables covering the above examinations follow:—

SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Year 1945-46

Collector	Animal	Number	Number of fleas	Tissue Specimens
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	R.n.*	4079	2321	512
	R.r.	3	.....	.....
	R.a.	1	.....	1
	M.m.	68	.....	28
Vancouver Parks Board.....	R.n.	498	533	90
	R.r.	91	.....	.....
	R.a.	4	.....	1
	M.m.	28	.....	22
Vancouver Health Department.....	R.n.	63	99	17
	R.a.	3	3	1
Port Quarantine Officer (Ships).....	R.r.	95	97	28
	R.a.	58	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	4,991	3,053	700

* R.n. = *Rattus norvegicus*
R.r. = *Rattus rattus*
R.a. = *Rattus alexandrinus*
M.m. = *Mus musculus*

FLEAS FOUND ON RATS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year 1945-46

Location	Number of Rats Collected	Number of Fleas Collected		
		Nosopsyllus fasciatus	Xenopsylla cheopis	Others*
Vancouver City.....	797	221	513	6
North Vancouver.....	198	13	4	.....
West Vancouver.....	207	4	1	.....
Stanley Park.....	593	496	25	12
Burnaby.....	197	9	.....	.....
Steveston.....	74	4	5	.....
New Westminster.....	1,670	413	344	1
Powell River.....	12	16	.....	.....
Prince Rupert.....	393	34	.....	.....
Victoria.....	275	409	.....	2
Duncan.....	103	340	.....	.....
Ladysmith.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo.....	81	30	.....	1
Port Alberni.....	25	14	.....	.....
Courtenay.....	116	39	.....	.....
Ships (after fumigation).....	153	81	15	1
To al.....	4,895	2,123	907	23

* Includes: 9 Ctenocephalides spp.—cat and dog flea
6 Catallagia charlottensis—mouse flea
4 Hystrihopsylla gigas dippiei—occurs on various rodents from West Coast to Manitoba
3 Monopsyllus ciliatus protinus—red squirrel flea
1 Mono. anisus—Asiatic flea (not found in Canada) off ship rats

In Alberta surveys were carried out during the summer months by Provincial field crews and the specimens collected—ticks, ground squirrel tissues, and fleas—were submitted to the laboratory for examination. A breakdown of the specimens collected is as follows:—

SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN ALBERTA

Year 1945-46

Animal	Number	Number of Fleas	Tissue Speci- men	Ticks
Richardson Ground Squirrel.....	1,143	2,994	71	1,765
Columbia Ground Squirrel.....	83	223	4	drag ticks
Other animals.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total.....	1,229	3,217	78	1,765

Sylvatic plague was found to be more widely distributed in Alberta than had previously been indicated. Fourteen specimens, 12 of which were fleas and 2 ground squirrel tissues, proved to be infected with *Pasteurella pestis*. A new centre of infection was discovered in the southern part of the Province. The known infected area in the southeastern part of the Province was found to extend within a few miles of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary, approaching closer than heretofore recognized to areas in Saskatchewan where the domestic rat is well established. An immunizing strain of *Derma-centroxenus rickettsii* (Rocky Mountain spotted fever) was demonstrated in ticks submitted from a south-eastern location in the Province and a highly virulent strain of *Pasteurella tularensis* (tularamia) was recovered from ticks collected in the same area.

Stock cultures of *Pasteurella tularensis*, *Pasteurella pestis*, *Pasteurella pseudo-tuberculosis rodentium*, and other organisms of interest in connection with the work of the Laboratory were maintained. Subcultures of *Pasteurella tularensis* for the making of diagnostic antigen or, if preferred, the prepared antigen along with anti-tularensis control serum, were supplied from time to time as required to Provincial laboratories. In addition, a number of Weil-Felix and other tests were conducted on specimens submitted by the different health departments from patients suspected of having rickettsial or virus infections.

Cultural studies and animal inoculations were carried out on 52 specimens of sputum from cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from a Provincial sanatorium with the object of identifying human and bovine strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. As at the end of the year only one of 47 on which examination had been completed showed characteristics of the bovine type.

Using guinea pigs as the test animal, a small-scale experiment was carried out to test the value of penicillin as a therapeutic agent for the treatment of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The results, which are in accord with those since reported by other workers, failed to suggest that penicillin is of any value in the treatment of this disease in experimental animals.

The problem of securing qualified assistance for the Laboratory was difficult. Technical assistants with sufficient skill and training to undertake this type of work seemed reluctant to do so because of the risk associated with it. Members of the staff are vaccinated each year against Rocky Mountain spotted fever but no assured protection beyond that provided by extreme caution is available against plague and tularaemia. However, active laboratory infections from these diseases have so far been avoided notwithstanding the fact that extensive studies have been carried on with each more or less continuously since the inception of the Laboratory.

LEPROSY

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

There were no admissions and no discharges during the year. Routine care and treatment of patients and maintenance of equipment were carried on. Relative information follows:

Patients remaining from last year	2
Admitted during the year	0
Died during the year	0
Released during the year	0
Remaining in hospital	2

One patient is a Chinese male, the other a Japanese male. Both cases are bacteriologically negative.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT TRACADIE, N.B.

Of the seven patients in hospital, four may be considered as under active treatment and showing signs, to a variable degree, of active leprosy. The other three are considered as arrested cases. Four of the patients are males and three females. Three are of French Acadian origin, one of French and Scotch descent, two of Russian ancestry (one Canadian born), and one Chinese.

Particulars are as follows:

Remaining from last year	7
Admitted during the year	0
Died during the year	0
Discharged during the year	0
Remaining in hospital	7

At the end of the fiscal year the patients were still being housed in what was formerly the residence for medical officers. It was anticipated, however, that they would soon be moved into the wing of the new institution which was built for their care. This institution possesses all the facilities of a general hospital with the wing for the care of the leper patients. It is of fireproof construction and was built by the Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu de Saint-Joseph of Tracadie, N.B. The Department contributed to the cost of the special wing, which was built according to the Department's standards. Upon their transfer to this wing remuneration for the care of the leper patients will be on a per diem basis.

**MEDICAL ADVISER
TO
FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD
AND
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION**

Foreign Exchange Control Board

Re applications, on grounds of ill health, for United States funds for travel purposes:

Number of applications perused 406

Unemployment Insurance Commission

Re applications, on grounds of ill health, for permits for purpose of establishing residence abroad:

Number of applications perused 762

The following assistance was also given during the past year to the Medical Investigation Division of this Department:

Blood Tests (Wasserman) among federal civil servants 3,863

Blood Tests (Haemoglobin) among federal civil servants 3,805

Clinical examinations and examinations of medical certificates
in connection with absenteeism among federal civil servants 393

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

During the past year the Medical Investigation Division maintained its practical interest in the improvement of the health of federal civil servants.

It was planned to open branch offices of the Division in the larger Canadian cities during the year, but in view of the creation of the Civil Service Health Division in May, 1945, this was not done. It is anticipated that this latter Division, which will eventually assume the functions of the Medical Investigation Division, will include in its programme for the promotion and conservation of the health of Civil Servants and other Government employees, the establishment of district offices.

An X-ray survey of chests of 10,716 civil servants was undertaken in April at Montreal, and in May a survey of 8,500 chests was made in Toronto. These surveys were made respectively by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montreal and the Tuberculosis Division, Ontario Department of Health, assisted by officers of this Division.

Approximately 4,000 blood-Wassermann tests and a comparable number of haemoglobin tests were made throughout the Civil Service in Ottawa, with appropriate follow-up work. This was in continuation of a programme initiated during the previous year for the testing of all federal civil servants and other Government employees.

At the Medical Investigation Division offices 52,532 medical certificates with respect to sick leave were scrutinized and 19,936 examinations, in addition to the 4,000 tests mentioned above, were made.

While no severe epidemics took place during the past year an epidemic of grippe occurred about Christmas time and lasted until February.

At Ottawa there were a few isolated cases of diphtheria. The Division took an active part in preventive measures with respect to Civil Service staff.

MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

The Mental Health Division was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 120/6357 of October 3, 1945. Its purpose is to give leadership in the field of mental health in Canada. Among its functions are the setting up of standards for preventive and treatment services by attaining which the provinces will qualify for Federal grants; the planning of adequate preventive measures on a comprehensive basis, in consultation with the provinces, including mental health clinics, mental hygiene services to schools, courts, etc.; the encouragement of research in the field of mental health; and serving as a clearing house of technical and professional information from Canadian and foreign sources which will be of use to medical schools, provincial governments, psychiatric services in industrial concerns, etc.

On December 17, 1945, Dr. C. G. Stoghill was appointed Chief of the Mental Health Division.

It was considered necessary to intelligent planning for the Chief to familiarize himself with recent developments in mental health in Canada and the United States. Accordingly shortly after his appointment he spent ten days investigating the functions and methods of the United States Public Health Service in Washington and visiting institutions in New York and Worcester, Massachusetts, including Bellevue Psychiatric Institute and Worcester State Hospital. A very profitable period was spent with the Director of the American National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York. During February and March, four weeks were spent visiting mental health facilities, including all mental hospitals, in Chicago and the four western provinces of Canada. Plans for improving treatment and for setting up preventive services were discussed with the Deputy Ministers and the Commissioners of Mental Health in these provinces.

Considerable time was spent by the Chief in psychiatric consultations on individual cases of Civil Service personnel, a function that will be taken over by the Civil Service Health Division when it is fully organized.

In collaboration with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada) preparation was begun of a directory of psychiatrists and of medical graduates with limited psychiatric training. This directory will also include other personnel essential to a mental health programme such as psychologists and psychiatric social workers. The directory should be useful to provincial governments, industrial concerns, school systems, and any other employers of personnel of this type.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene was commissioned to prepare a series of booklets on child training which, it is expected, will be completed by the Fall of 1946 and will be made available to the provinces for distribution to parents, teachers and others interested.

Addresses on mental health and child training were given by the Chief of the Division to parents' and teachers' organizations. This is part of a campaign to educate the general public on mental health procedures, in connection with which it is proposed to make use of movies, suitably designed literature and other media.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

The work of the Narcotic Division is divided into three distinct fields,—criminal, domestic control and international.

CRIMINAL

In the criminal field there were from 40 to 60 cases in the Courts at all times during the past year, the majority of which were concerned with the sale or possession of narcotics diverted from legitimate channels in Canada, by burglary (including safe-blowing) of wholesale and retail drug stores. Many thefts also took place from hospital and physicians' offices and cars.

For some years there has been an almost complete cessation of the introduction of illicitly manufactured narcotics into Canada, with the result that criminal addicts have been obliged to obtain supplies from legitimate sources by fair means or foul. Unable to obtain anything like the quantities they desired, addicts have paid fantastic prices for such quantities as were available. For example, a druggist can sell on prescription an ounce of morphine or heroin for about \$10. With 437 grains in an ounce and at the current price (in Western Canada) of \$20 per grain, this works out at over \$8,700 in illicit value for something worth \$10 in legal trade. In other parts of Canada illicit prices have not been as high, \$12 per grain having been obtained. Even this works out at over \$5,000 per ounce. These exorbitant prices have created a situation which interests professional criminals of higher standing in the realms of burglary and hold-up, who are not necessarily addicts and hitherto have not been interested in narcotic matters.

Details of thefts during the past fiscal year are as follows:

	Thefts
Wholesalers	6
Retail Druggists	94
Physicians	89
Hospitals	20
Veterinary Surgeons	3
Military Hospitals and Airports	13
Total	<u>225</u>

Every effort was made to combat these thefts by the most modern police methods, micro-photography having played an important part in the arrest of many well-known criminals.

It is impossible to take an accurate census of drug addicts, but it is considered that addiction in Canada has not increased and does not involve more than 4,000 persons. Scarcity of supply, which resulted in the highest illicit prices of all time, has ensured that there has been no increase in addiction in Canada.

Very little trouble was encountered during the year with the drug marihuana. Similarly there was no difficulty in connection with racetrack activities, although saliva tests were continued at various points, under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Some illicit imports of opium from Iran and India and of brown heroin prepared from Mexican opium continued to be encountered.

War conditions prevented the deportation of a considerable number of aliens with overseas destinations, after serving sentences for narcotic offences, and many have remained in Canada under bond. However, 6 Chinese, 2 French Indo-Chinese, and 2 United States citizens were deported during 1945, bringing to 1327 the total number deported under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

There was a considerable increase in the use of opium poppy heads and the tea infused therefrom. From the administrative standpoint this situation was complicated by the fact that numerous persons, mostly immigrants from

Central Europe, where growth for culinary purposes and for the production of oil is common, continued such cultivation in Canada. There being no question of illicit intent, the matter was satisfactorily disposed of by the destruction of the plant and the acceptance of an undertaking not to repeat such cultivation.

Shipments of Chinese medicines from the Orient, reduced in number, were analysed for narcotic content, but none was found.

There were 147 convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 138 of which were for illegal possession although such possession was frequently in circumstances which were known to be related to both trafficking and thefts from legitimate sources. There were two convictions involving professional men, both physicians, as compared with three in the preceeding year. In addition there were ten convictions under the War Measures Act Regulations and three for conspiracy under the Criminal Code.

The figures quoted in the preceding paragraph are of necessity for the judicial year ending September 30 in order that provincial and municipal convictions, which are reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and of which the Narcotic Division may not, in a few instances, be aware, may be included. During the last six months of the fiscal year there was one further conviction under the Criminal Code, involving a druggist. There were also eleven convictions for offences against the War Measures Act Regulations, none of which involved professional men.

An analysis of the 147 convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act shows that 146 cases resulted in jail or penitentiary sentences while in the remaining case, a fine of \$50 was imposed under Section 10 of the Act.

Of the convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act 83 per cent were in relation to federally initiated cases and 17 per cent as a result of the welcome assistance of provincial and municipal police forces, who also obtained convictions for numerous cases of breaking, entering, receiving and other Criminal Code offences in which narcotics were involved. We are again indebted particularly to the British Columbia Provincial Police and the municipal forces of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver for their continued co-operation.

Of the 146 cases involving jail or penitentiary sentences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—

87	were for periods up to one year
32	were for periods of from one to two years
21	“ “ “ “ two to three years
3	“ “ “ “ three to four years
1	was for a period of from four to five years
2	were for periods of from five to six years.

Of the 147 convictions under the Act—

6	were in Nova Scotia
2	“ “ New Brunswick
17	“ “ Quebec
65	“ “ Ontario
5	“ “ Manitoba
13	“ “ Alberta
39	“ “ British Columbia.

The racial origins involved were as follows:

British and American	134
Chinese	13

The drugs involved in cases relative to possession, selling or distributing were:

Opium	23
Opium Poppy Heads	4
Poppy Head Tea	6
Morphine	56
Heroin	51
Cocaine	1
Dionin	2
Marihuana	1
Unidentified	1

DOMESTIC CONTROL

The sale of narcotic drugs to the legitimate trade in Canada is entirely in the hands of narcotic wholesalers to whom are issued annual licences covering the importation, sale, distribution or manufacture of narcotic drugs and pharmaceutical products containing same. Each licence is specific in relation to the individual activities of each wholesaler, of whom there were 123 during 1945.

Each Canadian licensee is required to report all sales monthly. This information is tabulated so as to have available for use the individual purchases of each physician, retail druggist, hospital, etc. Each wholesaler is also required to report his inventory at the end of each calendar year, and to keep complete records which are regularly audited by our chemist auditors who audit books, stocks, manufacturing procedures, etc. One hundred and fifty licences were issued for the manufacture of specified quantities of codeine preparations during the year.

The following are comparative figures covering the consumption of codeine and paregoric in Canada:

CODEINE CONSUMPTION

Calendar Year	To Retail Drug- gists	To Physi- cians	To Hos- pitals	Manu- factured into Prepara- tions	Dentists and Veterin- ary Surgeons	Total
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
1939.....	7,106	2,821	5,488	22,370	35	37,820
1940.....	4,838	1,899	3,884	14,891	3	25,515
1941.....	4,564	1,676	3,830	17,420	2	27,492
1942.....	4,453	1,522	3,544	20,379	2	29,900
1943.....	5,668	1,810	4,082	20,092	3	31,655
1944.....	5,619	1,723	4,073	19,874	0	31,289
1945.....	5,527	1,517	2,954	22,585	2	32,585

PAREGORIC CONSUMPTION

Year	Canada	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Van- couver
	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.
1938.....	5,876	1,701	1,355	81	340
1939.....	5,056	1,340	1,075	72	388
1940.....	1,800	210	135	22	51
1941.....	1,389	192	106	19	44
1942.....	1,241	222	121	18	32
1943.....	1,575	275	157	25	45
1944.....	1,692	312	163	27	42
1945.....	1,588	312	162	21	48

A large number of public and private hospitals throughout Canada were inspected by our chemist auditors both from the standpoint of narcotic control and of safeguarding.

Import licences are granted for each individual shipment and are correlated with the international machinery for the exchange of import and export licences between the two countries involved, with subsequent certification and return to the issuing countries. Ninety-seven import licences were issued during the past year. The difficulties in obtaining narcotics for Canadian consumption during the war years have decreased and imports will cover consumption during 1946. Only limited progress will, however, be possible toward replenishing wholesalers' stocks.

Effective January 1, 1946, the Codeine Regulations issued under the War Measures Act, were amended to remove the prescription requirement for preparations having a low Codeine content when combined with other suitable medicinal ingredients. With this one exception everything with a narcotic content remains on a prescription basis.

Canada continued to export narcotics to Newfoundland and the West Indies on the pre-war scale. Sixty-six export licences were issued during the year.

The narcotic registers and prescriptions of retail druggists were checked by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on behalf of this Department. Sales reports were also regularly received from both wholesale and retail druggists.

Receipts from penalties imposed, seizures, and issuance of licences amounted to \$18,870.75, while expenditures by the Division for legal services alone in connection with prosecutions amounted to \$33,836.16.

INTERNATIONAL

Constant contact has been maintained with the United States authorities in respect of cases affecting both countries, and in relation to the Permanent Central Opium Board and the International Supervisory Body, both of which were created under international treaties. Advice has, upon request, been given to the Department of External Affairs on narcotic matters arising in connection with the United Nations and the establishment of a Narcotic Commission under that body.

In the international field Canada had certain commitments to the League of Nations and will have equal responsibility to the United Nations Narcotic Commission. The problem of international control of the use and supply of narcotic drugs, the exchange of information in regard to criminal activity, and the very essential relationship and co-operation involved in matters of this nature, are all part of Canada's international responsibility requiring constant care and effort on the part of the Narcotic Division.

Canada has continued to fill her obligations to the international bodies established under the Narcotic Conventions to control the production and international movement of narcotics, by furnishing annual estimates of narcotics required and quarterly and annual reports on imports and exports.

GENERAL

During the past year, the closest co-operation was received from the Commissioner of Narcotics of the United States Treasury Department, in relation to both administrative and criminal matters. The narcotic trafficker pays no attention whatever to international boundaries, and the close liaison which has existed for many years with the United States narcotic authorities is greatly appreciated.

Again the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with whom the Narcotic Division collaborates closely, and their narcotic squad in particular, was of the highest calibre.

TABLE 1A—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

Province	Nature of Offence					Total
	Possession of drugs	Transporting selling, distributing or offering	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under sections 6 and 9 of Act	
Prince Edward Island.....						
Nova Scotia.....	6					6
New Brunswick.....	1			1		2
Quebec.....	16	1				17
Ontario.....	58	6			1	65
Manitoba.....	5					5
Saskatchewan.....						
Alberta.....	13					13
British Columbia.....	39					39
Total.....	138	7		1	1	147

TABLE 1B—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

Province	TOTAL CONVICTIONS		SENTENCE		RACIAL ORIGIN		Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	
Prince Edward Island.....							
Nova Scotia.....	6			6	3	3	6
New Brunswick.....	2		1	1	2		2
Quebec.....	15	2		17	17		17
Ontario.....	49	16		65	61	4	65
Manitoba.....	3	2		5	5		5
Saskatchewan.....							
Alberta.....	10	3		13	13		13
British Columbia....	9	30		39	33	6	39
Total.....	94	53	1	146	134	13	147

TABLE 1C—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925-1944. NATURE OF OFFENCE

Year	Possession of drugs	Selling distributing or offering	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Cultivating, gathering or producing	Smoking opium	Fre-quenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Section 13, sending drugs by mail	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Sections 5, 6 and 9 of the Act and Section 8 of Regulations	Not defined	Total
1925.....	381	55	.....	.....	.....	139	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	(a)835
1926.....	302	33	.....	.....	.....	149	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	(b)743
1927.....	163	37	.....	.....	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	(c)490
1928.....	183	52	.....	.....	.....	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	430
1929.....	150	38	1	.....	.....	103	223	28	.....	1	4	.....	567
1930.....	166	32	2	.....	.....	47	155	46	.....	5	5	.....	458
1931.....	173	45	3	.....	.....	42	39	24	.....	.....	7	.....	333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	.....	71	51	25	.....	3	1	.....	340
1933.....	111	39	5	.....	.....	17	42	24	.....	1	1	.....	240
1934.....	101	29	4	.....	.....	8	44	26	.....	10	4	.....	226
1935.....	91	18	5	3	.....	11	18	13	.....	2	2	.....	163
1936.....	113	16	2	.....	.....	9	14	11	.....	1	1	.....	168
1937.....	123	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	161
1938.....	127	21	1	2	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	2	.....	162
1939.....	148	26	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	183
1940.....	137	28	.....	3	4*	.....	1	2	.....	6	1	.....	182
1941.....	139	9	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	8	.....	165
1942.....	73	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	98
1943.....	87	7	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	104
1944.....	140	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	3	.....	165
1945.....	138	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	147

* These 4 convictions were the first obtained for this charge under the legislation which became effective August 1, 1938. There are other previous and subsequent convictions involving poppy heads or poppy head brew under charges of possession, selling and transporting as follows, which are included in the foregoing figures under such classifications:—

TABLE 1C—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925-1944. NATURE OF OFFENCE—*Con.*

YEAR	POSSESSION	SELLING OR DISTRIBUTING	TRANSPORTING	TOTAL
1934.....	3	.....	.....	3
1935.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	2	.....	.....	2
1938.....	2	.....	.....	2
1939.....	10	.....	1	11
1940.....	2	1	.....	3
1941.....	2	.....	.....	2
1942.....	1	.....	.....	1
1943.....	1	.....	.....	1
1944.....	10	.....	.....	10
1945.....	10	.....	.....	10
	43	1	1	45

(a) Includes: Sentence deferred, 9. (b) Includes: Sentence deferred, 6. (c) Includes: Sentence deferred, 4.

TABLE 1D—DETAILS OF SENTENCES—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925–1945

Years	Given Option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280
1926.....	474	263
1927.....	327	159
1928.....	190	240
1929.....	375	192
1930.....	255	203
1931.....	110	223
1932.....	144	196
1933.....	82	158
1934.....	91	135
1935.....	44	119
1936.....	35	133
1937.....	11	150
1938.....	8	154
1939.....	5	178
1940.....	10	172
1941.....	11	154
1942.....	12	86
1943.....	6	98
1944.....	13	152
1945.....	1	146

TABLE 2A—NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1945

<i>Country Imported from—</i>	<i>Number of Licences Issued—</i>
Great Britain	20 (2 subsequently cancelled)
U.S.A.	77 (3 subsequently cancelled)
TOTAL.....	97 (5 subsequently cancelled)

<i>Country to Which Exported—</i>	<i>Number of Licences Issued—</i>
Bahamas, B.W.I.	8
Barbados, B.W.I.	4
Bermuda	9
British Guiana	4
England	2 (2 subsequently cancelled)
Jamaica, B.W.I.	10 (1 subsequently cancelled)
Trinidad, B.W.I.	6
Newfoundland	23
TOTAL.....	66 (3 subsequently cancelled)

TABLE 2B—NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945 UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC
DRUG ACT

Wholesale.....	123
Retail.....	12

TABLE 2C—NUMBER OF SPECIAL LICENCES ISSUED UNDER WAR MEASURES ACT
REGULATIONS TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS PERMITTING
THE MANUFACTURE OF CODEINE PREPARATIONS

Issued to Wholesale firms:	Quarterly Licences.....	90 (a)
	Half Yearly Licences....	51 (b)
Issued to Retail Druggists:	Annual Licences	9

(a) Including three supplementary licences.
(b) Including one supplementary licence.

TABLE 3A—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1945, INCLUSIVE

Year	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude Opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar Year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 " ".....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar Year) (Pure Drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 " " " ".....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 " " " ".....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 " " " ".....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 " " " ".....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 " " " ".....	1,103	5,081	485
1937 " " " ".....	2,364	5,295	720
1938 " " " ".....	1,198	4,326	220
1939 " " " ".....	2,192	6,807	450
1940 " " " ".....	819	6,421	310
1941 " " " ".....	1,671	4,997	350
1942 " " " ".....	1,871	3,694	.....
1943 " " " ".....	2,339	6,168	84
1944 " " " ".....	1,233	7,828	66
1945 " " " ".....	361	4,791	250

NOTE.—Since 1931 statistics have been prepared by calendar years and have shown cocaine, morphine and heroin in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE 3B—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945

Country Imported From	OPIUM				MORPHINE		HEROIN		COCAINE		Cannabis Sativa Seed	Eucaine	ETHYLMORPHINE		CODEINE		DLAUDIDE	DEMEROL
	Crude	Powder	Prep. (Tr. and Extract)	Alkaloids of Opium (non-Morph.)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)			Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	bus.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Great Britain.....	4,000	3,200	641.67	70	4,752.11	22.27	761.50	.....	355.58	2.74	.....	.....	1,194.75	.....	23122.11	.....	.....	.....
U.S.A.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	16.80	.....	.....	.....	3.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.26	2,085.08
Totals.....	4,000	3,200	641.67	570	4,752.11	39.07	761.50	.....	355.58	5.76	.....	.....	1,194.75	.....	23122.11	.....	19.26	2,085.08

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA

COUNTRY EXPORTED TO	Medicinal Opium (pdr.)	Opium Contained in Tr., Ext., Pills, etc.	Indian Hemp in Form of Prep.	MORPHINE		ETHYLMORPHINE		COCAINE		CODEINE	
				Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)
Bahamas.....		12.44		.80				.23		2.16	7.91
Barbados.....											2.60
Bermuda.....		4.57		.30	.26					2.40	3.40
British Guiana.....											3.71
Jamaica.....		18.00									8.70
Newfoundland.....		52.76	.32	22.25	5.34		10.97	1.80		37.29	117.11
Trinidad.....											1.28
Total.....		87.77	.32	23.35	5.60		10.97	2.03		41.85	144.71

Note: "Straight" indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances. "Preparation" indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substance.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT DURING THE 24 CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1945

NATIONALITY	1922 to 1931 Inclusive (ten years)	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
British South African.....	708	53	81	2 59	60	23	16	16	22	26	14			4	6	2
Chinese.....	1															1,088
Czecho-Slovakian.....	1					1										1
Danish.....	1															2
East Indian.....	4	1	2													1
English.....	6		1												2	7
French.....	2															9
Greek.....	1															2
Irish.....	7	2	5	3	2		1	1								1
Italian.....										2						21
Jamaican.....						1										3
Japanese.....	3							1			1					5
Lithuanian.....		1														1
Luxembourg Citizens.....						1										1
Norwegian.....	1															1
Philippino.....	1															1
Polish.....	2	1														3
Roumanian.....	2	1														3
Scotch.....	3															3
Swedish.....	3		1													4
Swiss.....	2				1											3
United States Citizens.....	130	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	165
Totals.....	878	66	91	69	69	27	18	20	25	30	16	1	1	6	10	1,327

TABLE 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945

<i>Opium:</i>			
Opium, Smoking.....		1 oz.	107 grs.
Opium, Seconds (Yen Shee).....		6 ozs.	60 grs.
Opium, Water.....		1 oz.	218 grs.
Tincture Camphor Compound (Paregoric).....		3 ozs.	218 grs.
Tincture of Opium.....		13 "	280 grs.
Tincture of Opium and Sweet Oil.....		1 oz.	60 grs.
Galls and Opium Ointment.....			135 grs.
*Decks of Smoking Opium.....	23		
Decks of Opium Seconds (Yen Shee).....	6		
Capsules (Opium Powder).....	1		
Pills of Smoking Opium.....	30		
Pills, Lead and Opium Powder.....	100		
Tablets, Dover's Powder (Opium Powder).....	97		
Tablets, Opium Powder.....	59		
<i>Morphine: (Salts and Alkaloids combined)</i>			
Morphine.....		1 oz.	333 grs.
*Decks of Morphine.....	17		
Capsules of Morphine.....	19		
Tablets of Morphine.....	5,646		
Tablets of Morphine and Atropine.....	273		
Syrettes, ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain Morphine each).....	16		
Ampoules of Morphine ($\frac{1}{6}$ grain Morphine each).....	259		
Ampoules of Morphine ($\frac{1}{3}$ grain Morphine each).....	262		
Powdered Pantopon 386 grains (50% Morphine).....			193 grs.
<i>Cocaine: (Salts and Alkaloids combined)</i>			
Cocaine.....		1 oz.	161 grs.
Cocaine Solution, 2%.....		2 ozs.	233 grs.
Tablets of Cocaine.....	56		
<i>Heroin: (Diacetylmorphine) (Salts and Alkaloids combined)</i>			
Heroin.....			73 grs.
Capsules of Heroin.....	413		
Tablets of Heroin.....	684		
Heroin Solution, 2%.....			110 grs.
<i>Cannabis Sativa:</i>			
Hemp Seed.....	10 lbs.		
Cigarettes (Marihuana).....	36		
<i>Codeine: (Salts and Alkaloids combined)</i>			
Codeine.....			13 grs.
Codeine Cough Syrup ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain Codeine per oz.).....	4 lbs.	8 ozs.	
Capsules of Codeine.....	8		
Tablets of Codeine.....	1,708		
Tablets of Codeine in preparations.....	285		
<i>Eucodal: (Salts and Alkaloids combined)</i>			
Ampoules ($\frac{1}{6}$ grain Eucodal each).....	40		
<i>Demerol: (Dolantin)</i>			
Bottles of Demerol ($7\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Demerol per bottle).....	9		
<i>Dionin: (Salts and Alkaloids combined)</i>			
Dionin.....			131 grs.
<i>Poppy Heads:</i>			
Poppy Heads.....	112 lbs.	9 ozs.	165 grs.
Poppy Head Brew.....	23 lbs.	6 ozs.	
<i>Alleged Drugs: (Miscellaneous including Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine, and Codeine)</i>			
Drugs, alleged.....	2 lbs.	15 ozs.	51 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	3		
Capsules of alleged drugs.....	117		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	217		

* Deck is a small package containing from 2 to 5 grains of drug.

Paraphernalia:

Opium Lamps.....	7
Opium Lamp Globes.....	3
Opium Smoking Pipes.....	4
Opium Pipe Stems.....	6
Opium Pipe Bowls.....	2
Opium Pipe Scrapers.....	4
Yen Hocks (Needles).....	7
Opium Scales, Chinese, etc.....	1
Hypodermic Needles.....	131
Hypodermic Syringes.....	108
Hypodermic Cases (Metal, etc.).....	9
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	68
Scissors.....	3
Bowls (Glass and China).....	2
Tins, Jars, etc., empty.....	12

NUTRITION DIVISION

The Nutrition Division was established in 1941 to aid in the betterment of the health of Canadians by improvement of their nutritional status. During the past year the Division continued its activities in regard to:

- (a) research activities, including dietary and nutritional surveys and tabulations;
- (b) nutrition education by contacts with provinces and communities, and other media;
- (c) advice on group feeding or quantity food service, given on request to industries, camps, small hospitals, institutions, etc.; and
- (d) special work by the Chief of the Division on behalf of the Department of National Health and Welfare or other government agencies.

RESEARCH

Research into the nutritional status of the Canadian people is one of the most important functions of the Division. Much time was spent in comparing methods of determining nutritional status and in conferring with experts in this field in the United States and Great Britain.

Two members of the staff of the Division were sent to the United States to study micro methods in blood and urine for the Division's clinical nutritional laboratory.

A nutrition survey was carried out at the request of the British Columbia government, when 1,686 children, representative of all the children in that Province from 6 to 12 years of age, were examined, blood samples were taken and dietary records kept.

A rural food consumption study was begun in the three Maritime Provinces in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Health and Agriculture. This survey will be continued seasonally in order that year-round food habits may be studied.

The specialized service mentioned above is being actively sought by other Provinces and groups, and it is expected that the results will ultimately give a complete picture of nutritional conditions across Canada.

A code system to permit the mechanical recording and sorting of survey data was set up in the Division during the year.

Included in a lengthy "Report on Nutrition and the Production and Distribution of Foods", written under the supervision of an Interdepartmental Committee, were one section and food calculations prepared by this Division. A "Table of Food Values Recommended For Use In Canada", which was started some time ago, was completed during the year.

EDUCATION

During the past year five regional nutritionists acted as liaison officers between this Division and the local provincial groups interested in nutrition, with Provincial Health Departments serving as the points of contact for this work.

In seven of the Provinces the nutritionists of this Division assisted in conducting nutrition programs and publicity was given to the work done in the Provinces.

Close collaboration was maintained between Federal and Provincial nutritionists through meetings of the Dominion-Provincial Nutrition Committee.

Lectures on nutrition were given to teachers attending summer school and a specialist was sent to Alberta to give review courses to two professional groups of potential nutrition workers. School teachers and community workers were supplied with kits of educational material on nutrition. To aid the teaching of nutrition to school children the Division sponsored a Canada-wide "Place Mat Contest", War Savings Certificates to the value of \$600 being distributed among the winners.

Educational and informational material was prepared at the request of and in collaboration with Provincial authorities, the distribution of which was carefully controlled. Among this material were the following:

Second edition of *Healthful Eating*, a thirty-two page publication which is being revised into a handbook for nurses and teachers, distributed upon request to 24,000 persons;

Coloured film strip, "*Peppo and the Family Allowance Cheque*" distributed to the Provinces;

A 50-second newsclip, to be shown in theatres, demonstrating a good and a poor breakfast;

Colourful street car posters;

"*How Well Fed Are You*" distributed to the National Farm Radio Forum;

Canadian Nutrition Notes, a monthly publication, distributed to 7,300 nutritionists, public health nurses, doctors, etc.

Over two thousand requests for information were answered during the year.

The outstanding achievement of the Nutrition Division in the educational field during the past year was the holding of the first Nutrition Conference which was attended by representatives of the Federal and Provincial nutrition services. A report of the proceedings, which covered a wide range of topics from nutrition survey methods to community nutrition, may be obtained upon request to this Division.

GROUP FEEDING

Inspection of food services in war industries came to an end in August. Up to that time 103 plants engaged in war work were visited and assistance was given in the form of suggestions for improved food services, use and placement of equipment, floor plans, etc. At the end of the fiscal year all the provinces, except three, were carrying on their own industrial work. The Division con-

tinued to supply material covering special floor plans and suggestions such as those mentioned above. Upon request small hospitals and institutions received similar assistance.

During the past summer visits were paid to children's camps across Canada in order to obtain background information for the Division's work on camp feeding. A booklet "*Camp Feeding*" was then published at the request of the National Council on Physical Fitness and distributed to all camps. Numerous requests were received from camp organizers for menus, shopping lists and work sheets. The information accumulated to meet such requests was assembled into the draft of a booklet for use by 50-person camps and submitted to the Provincial Health Departments for comment.

Among the other publications on group feeding which were prepared by the Division during the year were the following:

- Quantity Food Service: Its Organization and Operation*, an 80-page manual written for those setting up a food business;
- If You Serve Food*, a bulletin giving advice on nutrition and encouraging sanitation in the handling of food;
- Caterers Bulletin*, a monthly publication sent on request to approximately 250 caterers.

One hundred cafeteria floor plans in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and New York were carefully studied preparatory to the drawing up of plans for a proposed demonstration cafeteria and for a cafeteria in the new National Health and Welfare Laboratory building.

Assistance to the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice continued until July when the survey of Royal Canadian Mounted Police messes was completed. The employment of five dietitians was recommended to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which positions have since been filled.

All the major restaurant conventions held in the United States and Canada were attended in order to secure up to date information on trends and availability of equipment, new methods of food preparation, and service in the quantity food field.

A lengthy report on "Nutrition in Canadian Industry" was prepared for the International Labour Office.

A visitor from the United States, seeking ideas and information for a study on group feeding undertaken at the New York State College, was taken on a tour of inspection of some Canadian institutional and industrial cafeterias.

SPECIAL WORK

Special work undertaken by the Chief of the Division during the year included:

- (1) representing the Department on the Food Requirements Committee, and other committees in Ottawa;
- (2) assisting the Foods and Ration Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board;
- (3) assisting the Combined Food Board with a further food consumption study;
- (4) attending as Adviser the first session (at Quebec City) of the Food and Agriculture Organization;
- (5) representing Canada on the Vitamins Committee of the Combined Food Board;
- (6) attending meetings of the Food and Nutrition Board, United States National Research Council;
- (7) acting as Secretary of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition and of several committee meetings;

- (8) visiting England at the request of nutrition authorities there to confer on food consumption levels, methods of surveys, etc.;
- (9) entertaining in Ottawa distinguished visitors such as Sir Jack Drummond of Great Britain, and Professor A. Abbasy of Egypt.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON NUTRITION

One meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition was held during the past year. The Council adopted a statement on the construction and use of dietary standards, especially as applied to planning national food supplies, and pointed out the lack of information on which to base a standard for individuals. Considerable discussion took place on future nutrition work in Canada, and on possible reorganization of the Council to assist it, but action was deferred for further study.

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The scarcity of laboratory technicians, labour, drugs, containers, packaging material, manufacturing and other equipment, and the continuance of certain wartime restrictions designed to conserve essential materials and services hindered expansion of the proprietary or patent medicine industry during the greater part of the past fiscal year.

However, in the closing months of the year when some of the wartime restrictions were removed and drugs and materials for packaging became more readily available, interest in the manufacture and merchandising of prepared medicines revived.

In the administration of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act an earnest endeavour is made to give the public the protection the Act affords with due regard to the rights of the manufacturer. The Act provides for the registration of all secret formulae, non-pharmacopoeial packaged medicines sold in Canada under trade names for the internal or external use of man on self-diagnosis. At registration the formula, name, directions and recommendations of each such preparation are reviewed and checked under competent medical supervision. The conditions of registration require that a medicine granted registration contain suitable medication for the purposes for which it is directed to be used, that it be not improperly described by title, recommendations or advertisements, and that it be not put forward for any grave disease which should be given recognized medical attention.

An annual licensing system permits of a review of previous registrations. Where it is found from experience with the use of a product, or through knowledge acquired from recent scientific experimentation that its formula is lacking in therapeutic value, suitable changes in composition may be required or it may be found necessary in the public interest to refuse a further licence.

The Advisory Board, appointed under section 9 of this Act, and the technicians of the Department continued to investigate and advise respecting the action and uses of new or uncommon drugs. No new drug is accepted in the formula of a proprietary medicine until its safety for use by the public without skilled supervision is established.

Much time and attention were given to interviews with manufacturers or their agents during which the formulae, labelling and advertising of their preparations were discussed. Full co-operation was extended to the trade and to federal, provincial and other officials concerned with the administration of laws and regulations relating to the sale of proprietary or patent medicines.

Proprietary medicines are generally brought to the attention of the public by advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, and by the radio. All forms of advertising are constantly scrutinized by this Division. During the past

year 141 newspaper advertisements were considered improper and suitable changes were required. Two thousand five hundred and sixty-four radio announcements were reviewed and words and phrases considered objectionable were marked for deletion. Seven hundred and ninety-eight pieces of material comprising labels, wrappers and literature were similarly examined. The registration of 4,246 previously registered products was reviewed and 4,429 new licences were issued. The Advisory Board approved the medication of twenty-six preparations as being sufficient to unfit them for use as alcoholic beverages and rejected the medication of eight. Seventy-seven other preparations were refused registration for various valid reasons. One hundred and eighty-three preparations were granted numbers.

Many samples were gathered on the open market and examined for accuracy of scheduled drug content and labelling. No serious discrepancies in formulae were found. The services of the inspection staff of the Department contributed materially to facilitating the operation of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act by detecting and reporting irregularities in advertising and methods of merchandising.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1944, which are the latest available, indicate the extent of the medicinals and pharmaceuticals industry in Canada. In this statement are included medicinals which are sold subject to the provisions of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act:

Production by manufacturing plants in Canada engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities, was valued at \$55,639,581 at factory prices in 1944 compared with \$50,772,686 in 1943 and \$41,983,247 in 1942.

Of the 202 factories in this group in 1944, 103 were located in Ontario, 83 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 2 in British Columbia, 1 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Alberta, 2 in Saskatchewan, and 1 in New Brunswick. The average number of employees in 1944 was 7,600 compared with 7,187 in the previous year, and salaries and wages totalled \$11,768,012 as against \$10,012,562 in 1943. Plants in Ontario produced 53 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec produced 43 per cent.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

During the past year the work of the Public Health Engineering Division again showed a great increase.

The engineering representatives of the Division were actively engaged on work for various departments of the Federal Government from Halifax to Vancouver Island and from the international boundary to the Arctic. They examined areas and advised regarding the design, location and construction of water supply systems and sewage disposal systems.

Many of these areas are far from the nearest municipal water works or sewage disposal systems, and the designs of facilities for such areas are comparable to the designs of similar public facilities for small cities, including both health and economic aspects.

Methods of disposal of domestic sewage and industrial wastes from newly developed areas and munition plants required careful study in order to avoid acute health and nuisance hazards to nearby civilian population communities. The feeding and housing of camp construction labourers, military forces and industrial workers created excessive demands on local sanitation facilities as well as on food handling and serving establishments.

The checking of water supply sources included sources from which water for drinking and culinary purposes. intended to be used aboard passenger trains, as well as aboard ships and naval vessels. In this connection 2,673 samples

were collected from vessel water supply systems, and subsequently subjected to bacteriological examination. Also 43 sources of vessel water were carefully examined.

The supervision of drinking water and ice supplies intended to be used aboard common carriers, including commercial airships, whether such common carriers are in national, international, or interprovincial service, is a duty of this Division. In so far as the examination of passenger trains is concerned, this work is carried on in conjunction with supervision of dining car sanitation, which includes conditions in the kitchens and places where food is stored and prepared, the sources from which it is obtained, and the manner of subsequent handling. A check is maintained on sanitation in passenger train terminals and railway coach yards.

Examinations are also made of sources of supply of milk and milk products, including butter, proposed to be used by common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic.

The number of railway water supply sources examined in the past year was 144 and the number of ice supply sources examined was 62. Supervision and control of the sanitary quality of culinary and drinking water supplies in use aboard common carriers were maintained by a co-operative arrangement with the various Provincial Departments of Health and with the United States Public Health Service. During the past year the transportation companies engaged in common carrier service reported to this Division the sources from which they proposed to obtain ice for use in contact with water or raw foods and vegetables, and also the sources of water intended for drinking purposes aboard their equipment. In turn, the Division supplied these transportation companies with the most accurate data available regarding such sources.

The Chief of the Division is a member of the Joint Committee of the American Association of Railways, the membership of which includes all railway companies in the United States and Canada. An investigation was instituted by the Association with respect to the disposal of waste from passenger trains. Arrangements were also completed by the Association for the employment of an outstanding engineer whose duties will be directed toward the design of sewage disposal facilities for use aboard passenger trains to supersede the present unsatisfactory and unsanitary methods.

This Division was officially requested by the Canadian Railway Association to co-operate with their organization in respect to matters of sanitation affecting Canadian railways.

The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River form one of the world's busiest waterways. More traffic passes up and down the Detroit River than any other waterway in the world. Traffic through the Detroit River reached a peak of 111,346,567 tons in 1940, the last year for which official figures are available. During 1944 more than 120,000,000 tons of freight passed through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie. In the same year more than 2,000 vessels cleared from Port Arthur and Fort William, the two busiest Canadian lake ports. These figures far exceed those for either the Suez or Panama canals and give an indication of the importance of these routes and of the extent to which these waterways might be polluted by sewage discharged by vessels en route.

During the 1944 navigation season, ships operating into Canadian ports whose water supplies are under the supervision of this Division, carried 13,087,213 persons in addition to the thousands of men regularly employed aboard these vessels. This was exclusive of persons travelling aboard vessels of the Royal Canadian Navy or of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police vessels engaged on Coast Guard duty, although the sources of water supply for such vessels were regularly checked by the engineers of this Division. Throughout the navigation season water samples were collected and forwarded to the nearby Public Health laboratories for examination.

Co-operation was continued with the United States Public Health Service with regard to matters arising from the pollution of boundary waters, and in connection with the examination and certification of drinking and culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic, and other international public health matters of mutual interest. Such co-operation is a distinctly federal activity and is under authority of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and other legislation. Examinations were also made of dining cars on passenger trains and dining rooms of passenger vessels operating between Canada and the United States.

Matters of international public health engineering affecting mutual interests in Canada and the United States were handled in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service. In this connection studies were initiated by a board of engineers under the authority of the International Joint Commission in respect of the pollution of the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River by industrial waste and sewage. This board was composed of representatives from the United States Public Health Service, the Health Division of the State of Michigan, the Department of Health of the Province of Ontario, and this Division.

Two cases of typhoid fever and four cases of dysentery were reported to this Division as occurring among the crews and passengers of vessels operating on international waters during the fiscal year 1945-46. This indicates that to prevent a recurrence of an epidemic such as that which developed following the war of 1914-18, stricter supervision is necessary.

The importance of railway sanitation is emphasized by the fact that in 1945 the number of passengers carried by the railways in Canada totalled 53,407,845. During the past 12 months 151 examinations were made of railway coach yards, terminals, and watering points. In addition 935 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. The kitchens and pantries of 40 dining cars were also examined under operating conditions, and 64 passenger trains were completely checked from the standpoint of sanitation.

As opportunity permitted, special attention was given by representatives of this Division who annually visit the National Parks to such matters of sanitation as water supply, sewage and wastes disposal, bathing places, swimming pools, etc. Information was supplied to National Parks officials after laboratory tests of water supply samples, and interpretations of the findings of the sanitary survey in relation to sewage and wastes disposal methods became available. The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the tourist registration of 602,409 persons during the fiscal year 1945-46.

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried on in 66 shellfish producing areas. These surveys involved considerable time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work on the compilation of memoranda and the preparation of sketches indicating the location of such shellfish areas and the sources of pollution. Such examinations of shellfish areas are required in order to comply with United States health regulations in respect of the admission into the United States of shellfish from Canadian sources.

One of the functions of this Division is active co-operation with all Departments and projects of the Federal Government in regard to such matters as water supply, sewage and wastes disposal, ventilation and heating, illumination, and vibration and noise. The working conditions in various Federal Government buildings throughout Canada were examined by representatives of the Division in collaboration with representatives of the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works. Where improvements were deemed advisable, the necessary work was done by that Department.

Co-operative work with the three Defence Services was continued. Although hostilities ceased during the year the Division was very actively engaged with the Army and Air Force in regard to matters of sanitation at certain concentration areas, camps, and air bases of a more or less permanent nature.

Industrial population shifts required the construction of new water supplies and sewage and waste disposal facilities. This added greatly to the activities of the engineers of this Division, whose aim has been to assist with measures which would bring immediate relief and which could also be made to fit into a long-range program of construction. In this regard very careful studies of examinations made on the ground were carried on with respect to a safe source of water supply and an appropriate sewage disposal system for the municipality of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. This was done in co-operation with the Bureau of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs.

Mention should be made of the work done by this Division in co-operation with the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of Transport with respect to the development of sewage disposal schemes and water supplies. The fact that during the year 1944 386,719 passengers were carried over various routes by aircraft engaged in civil aviation indicates the importance of safe water supplies. As opportunity offered 46 examinations were made of sanitation matters at airports. In addition 116 samples were collected from passenger plane water supplies.

Work was done in collaboration with various Provincial Departments of Health toward the solution of health engineering problems of mutual concern, and considerable assistance was given to those Provincial Departments of Health which were without public health engineering staffs of their own.

The Rideau Health and Occupational Centre near Ottawa received the attention of this Division with regard to water supply and sewage disposal matters. Engineers of the Division were also called upon to assist in connection with similar matters at other health and occupational centres throughout Canada.

Housing in its health aspect, so essential in these years, especially for the low income group and returning war veterans, was given attention as occasion required.

During 11 months of 1945 visitors to Canada from the United States totalled approximately 15,000,000 and there is every reason to believe that this number will be much larger in 1946. This fact alone emphasizes the great importance of matters of sanitation of the type referred to in this report.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

This Service, the oldest health activity of the Dominion Government, is designed and operated for the purpose of preventing the entry of infectious disease into Canada from without, through traffic arriving by water, air or at the inland boundary. Its authority is The Quarantine Act and the regulations thereunder.

The inspection of vessels reverted to the peacetime procedure of inspection on arrival during the day and at night on request. Radio pratique was in effect since July 30, 1945, on the East Coast, and as from a later date on the West Coast. The cessation of hostilities resulted in the inspection at Halifax of 560 fewer vessels than during the previous year, and an increase of 533 on the St. Lawrence River and of 277 on the West Coast.

There were no cases of smallpox, yellow fever, bubonic plague or cholera found on board vessels on arrival in Canadian ports, although present in the countries from which many of these vessels sailed. One case of typhus and one contact were landed from a freighter on the West Coast. The members of the crew were treated with DDT dusting powder and no further cases resulted.

Because of an outbreak of haemorrhagic smallpox in Seattle (State of Washington, U.S.A.) and vicinity, vaccination requirements were imposed as from March 31 on passengers entering British Columbia by boat from this area.

Thirty-four cases of minor infectious disease were reported.

During the year 2,713 vessels, having on board 448,227 persons, were inspected by the medical officers of this Service. Of this number, 160,636 were members of the crew, 287,591 were passengers, and 268 were distressed seamen and others.

Inspection for vermin was made of 619 vessels. Of these, 151 had come from plague-infected ports. One hundred and fifty-eight were fumigated, 399 were granted exemption certificates and 62 had their certificates endorsed. A total of 1,127 rats and 105 mice was recovered.

Applications were received from 15 vessels for duplicate pratique and from 614 vessels for radio pratique.

The local customs officers, in their capacity of quarantine officers at unorganized ports, reported the entry of 20 vessels.

Additional duties were carried out as usual by our medical officers, including medical examination of pilots and civil servants, immigration medical examination and, most important, the treatment of sick mariners. They co-operated with naval and Immigration authorities in the medical inspection of members of crews granted temporary entry to Canada.

Certain of our quarantine buildings were used continuously throughout the year by the Department of National Defence for Naval Services.

Draft Quarantine Regulations for air travel, in relation to the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, were prepared and considered. A quarantine service was organized covering Dorval Airport, near Montreal. Official approval was granted to agencies in Toronto and Montreal where yellow fever and other inoculations can be given and certified by this Service on the international approved forms.

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1945-46, and the total personnel on board, divided into groups:

Station	Vessels Inspected	PERSONNEL INSPECTED						
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen Stowaways Distressed Seamen, etc.	Port Totals
		First Class	Cabin and Second Class	Tourist Third	Third Class and Steerage			
Halifax, N.S.....	909	42,271	23,314	7,012	169,528	70,207	69	312,401
Sydney, N.S.*.....	129	7	85	.....	2	5,334	10	5,438
Saint John, N.B...	361	128	838	.....	14	16,697	65	17,742
Quebec, P.Q.....	790	3,324	2,281	414	32,032	41,541	88	79,680
Wm. Head, B.C...	524	2,697	3,331	.....	45	26,857	36	32,966
Totals.....	2,713	48,427	29,849	7,426	201,621	160,636	268	448,227

* Not included. 4 aircraft with 32 passengers, 21 crew. Total—53.

VESSELS INSPECTED FOR DERATIZATION,
YEAR 1945-46

Port	Vessels Inspected, Fumigated and Deratiza- tion Certificates Issued	Vessels Inspected and Exemption Certificates Issued	Vessels Inspected and Time Extended or Certificates Endorsed	Total Vessels Inspected for Vermin	Rodents Recovered	
					Rats	Mice
Halifax, N.S.....	59	54	3	116	155	29
Sydney, N.S.....	3	7	.....	10	14	.....
Saint John, N.B.....	17	82	3	102	188	1.
Quebec, P.Q.....	4	13	1	18	4	.....
Port Alfred, P.Q.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Trois-Rivieres, P.Q.....	*7	9	.....	16	291	.....
Sorel, P.Q.....	2	6	.....	8	12	.....
Montreal, P.Q.....	27	83	12	122	177	8
Vancouver, B.C.....	36	108	34	178	286	67
Victoria, B.C., including Esqui- malt.....	3	32	9	44	.....	.....
Prince Rupert, B.C.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	158	399	62	619	1,127	105

48 Government vessels fumigated. Halifax, 37; Saint John, 8; Quebec, 1; Montreal, 1; Vancouver, 1.

* 3 vessels fumigated with sulphur.

SICK MARINERS AND MARINE HOSPITALS

Part V of "An Act Respecting Shipping" has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides for the medical and surgical treatment of all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. Dues are levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of the several exemptions.

A high standard of general medical practice is provided at all ports in the provinces named where there is a customs officer legally competent to administer the Act. Treatment is free for a period of one year if needed. No expense is spared in providing the best specialist medical, surgical and hospital care when required. Wherever possible, a choice of hospital is provided.

Conditions under which treatment is obtained are kept as simple as possible. The sick seaman applies to the Captain of the vessel, who sends him to the local Collector of Customs with a written statement setting forth his employment period on the vessel and giving details regarding payment of sick mariners' dues. Concise forms are provided for this purpose. The Collector verifies these facts and, if satisfied, refers the patient to the doctor or hospital previously nominated for this purpose. Emergency cases are taken direct by ambulance from ship to hospital.

The special hospital ship service which was provided during the war years, under the War Measures Act, to vessels awaiting convoy was discontinued in Halifax at the end of May, 1945, and at Sydney at the end of the shipping season in January, 1946. During this time our medical officers boarded 237 vessels and rendered treatment to 750 seamen.

Out of a total crew membership of 103,834, treatment was given during the past year to 18,180 sick mariners, as shown in the following table of disease and injuries treated:—

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED
YEAR 1945-46

General.....	6,898
Nervous System.....	396
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	1,585
Circulatory System.....	189
Respiratory System.....	628
Gastro-Intestinal.....	1,452
Lymphatic System.....	58
Genito-Urinary System.....	1,286
Skin.....	1,536
Injuries.....	2,217
Fractures.....	384
Dislocations.....	29
All others.....	1,522
Total	18,180

DETAILS OF VESSELS, DUES AND EXPENDITURES

	Vessels Paying Dues During Calendar Year 1945	Total Dues Collected During Calendar Year 1945	Total Number of Crews	Total Expenditure Feb. 1, 1945 to Jan. 31, 1946	Average Expenditure for Each Member of Crew
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$
Vessels, foreign-going.....	2,145	221,475.35	93,636	224,277.39	2.40
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	2,461	7,916.52	10,198	86,293.04	8.46
Totals.....	4,606	229,391.87	103,834	310,570.43	2.99

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES SHOWN BY PROVINCES
YEAR 1945-46

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
Head Office.....		28,995.67
Prince Edward Island.....	247.80	1,662.19
Nova Scotia.....	79,788.52	89,159.65
New Brunswick.....	23,273.62	59,279.35
Quebec.....	60,875.44	79,169.10
Manitoba.....	75.88	
British Columbia.....	51,905.13	63,109.38
Totals.....	216,166.39	321,375.34

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS,
YEAR 1945-46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary, part time.....		13	3	4	4	24
Total salaries.....		\$ 11,200.00	\$ 1,491.67	\$ 1,462.50	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 17,004.17
Total seamen treated.....		1,998	169	328	652	3,147
Total number of visits.....		13,879	330	765	2,388	17,362
Number sent to hospital.....		892	55	14	196	1,157
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists).....	11	67	25	54	60	217
Total fees paid.....	\$ 1,008.33	\$ 21,962.17	\$ 6,279.10	\$ 10,786.81	\$ 14,582.03	\$ 54,618.44
Total seamen treated.....	153	2,019	687	1,272	3,009	7,130
Total number of visits.....	324	7,601	1,388	2,834	8,522	20,669
Number sent to hospital.....	13	145	56	305	655	1,174
Doctors rendering professional assistance....	2	61	14	35	53	165
Total fees paid.....	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,392.30	\$ 813.00	\$ 2,507.00	\$ 12,128.00	\$ 20,855.30
Total seamen treated.....	2	381	149	260	381	1,173
Hospitals treating sick mariners.....	5	29	12	37	26	109
Total hospital costs.....	\$ 736.53	\$ 52,810.05	\$ 39,684.07	\$ 56,699.59	\$ 52,503.61	\$ 202,433.85
Total ward patients.....	15	907	495	658	962	3,037
Total hospital days.....	279	23,024	10,298	13,541	11,823	58,965
Total out-patients.....		3,368	2,144	2,283	338	8,133
Total out-patient treatments.....		5,361	3,544	4,373	2,549	15,827
Private houses used as emergency hospitals..		3	1	1	1	6
Total costs.....		\$ 516.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 38.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 588.00
Total seamen treated.....		14	1	1	1	17
Total hospital days.....		258	4	19	17	298

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL DIVISION

The role of the Venereal Disease Control Division is to give leadership in reducing the menace of venereal infections in Canada.

The main features of the activities of the Division during the past year were:

- (a) Continued administration and distribution of federal grants to provinces, according to the regulations set forth in Order in Council P.C. 75/5045.
- (b) Further development of V.D. educational material.
- (c) Preparation of two manuals dealing with action directed against the facilitation process.
- (d) Preparation of basic material for inclusion in reference book for Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.
- (e) Liaison with the Department of Veterans Affairs in drafting policies with regard to treatment of veterans suffering with venereal disease.
- (f) Participation in Interdepartmental Committee for the study of sections of the Criminal Code dealing with prostitution.

Chief of Division

Throughout the greater part of the year, the Army V.D. Control Officer, Major Georges Leclerc, continued as Acting Chief of the Division in addition to his regular duties in the Army. In January, 1946, Dr. B. D. B. Layton was appointed Chief of the Division.

Because of the value of close co-ordination and integration of activities in this field the Army and Federal Divisions continued to share office accommodation and to work closely together. This association will continue for some time in order that the maximum benefit from this co-operative effort may be achieved.

Personnel

To act in a consultative capacity and as advisors to the Chief of the Division, and to be available upon request to any provincial Departments of Health to assist in the promotion of their venereal disease control activities,

positions were authorized for two medical officers as consultants in syphilis and gonorrhoea therapy respectively. Efforts were made to obtain the services of suitable physicians who, in addition to their own specialties, are interested and experienced in the broader public health aspects of venereal disease control. As at the close of the fiscal year appointments had not yet been made.

Toward the end of 1945, the educational consultant of the Division retired. His duties were assumed by a member of the Information Services Division of the Department.

In March the facilitation consultant was granted extended leave to take a one-year course of studies in the United States in Social Welfare work.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

An item of \$175,000 was voted by Parliament during 1945-46 for distribution of funds and materials approved on a basis enforced by the Dominion Council of Health. The Order in Council relating to distribution outlines the preventive measures which shall be undertaken by each province, including such measures as education, epidemiology, record system, conferences and standards for administrative, preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

The division of funds allocated to each province was based, as in previous years, on 30 per cent for population, 40 per cent on the extent of the venereal disease problem, and 30 per cent on financial needs of the province. The following is the distribution made on this basis:

	Total Grant	Less 15% for Educational Reserve	Net Grant
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,352.84	202.93	1,149.91
Nova Scotia.....	8,244.37	1,236.66	7,007.71
New Brunswick.....	7,250.76	1,087.61	6,163.15
Quebec.....	60,490.72	9,073.61	51,417.11
Ontario.....	53,646.62	8,046.99	45,599.63
Manitoba.....	9,796.07	1,469.41	8,326.66
Saskatchewan.....	11,931.91	1,789.79	10,142.12
Alberta.....	10,695.95	1,604.39	9,091.56
British Columbia.....	11,590.76	1,738.61	9,852.15
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	175,000.00	26,250.00	148,750.00

The annual provision of \$50,000 for approved medication to be distributed to the provinces continued. The distribution on a basis of population was as follows:

	Estimated Population, June 1, 1944	Per Cent Distribution of Population	Grant
	(000)		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	91	0.761	380.50
Nova Scotia.....	612	5.118	2,559.00
New Brunswick.....	462	3.863	1,931.50
Quebec.....	3,500	29.269	14,634.50
Ontario.....	3,965	33.158	16,579.00
Manitoba.....	732	6.121	3,060.50
Saskatchewan.....	846	7.075	3,537.50
Alberta.....	818	6.841	3,420.50
British Columbia.....	932	7.794	3,897.00
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	11,958	100.	50,000.00

STATISTICS

The notification form of venereal infection, prepared with the assistance of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and adopted in December, 1943, at the National Venereal Disease Control Conference was approved in its final form by all provincial Divisions of V.D. Control. By January, 1945, the notification form had been adopted for use in all provinces except Quebec. There a provincial form is used for the notification of the patient. The reverse side of the form, containing epidemiologic information, is the same as the national form.

Since October, 1944, venereal diseases have been included in the weekly communicable disease report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is now possible to compile statistics on the incidence of venereal diseases, showing for the first time a comparison between provinces and demonstrating the trend of these diseases. Before such statistics can be considered complete and reliable, much better reporting by private physicians will be necessary.

The following statistics of the incidence of venereal disease in Canada were compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

TABLE I.—CASES OF VENEREAL INFECTIONS REPORTED BY THE PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1945

—	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Other V.D. Infections	Total V.D. Cases
Prince Edward Island.....	42	34	2	78
Nova Scotia.....	1,176	664	.....	1,840
New Brunswick.....	1,079	413	.....	1,492
Quebec.....	5,106	6,037	9	11,152
Ontario.....	8,224	4,930	.....	13,154
Manitoba.....	2,336	622	.....	2,958
Saskatchewan.....	1,685	410	1	2,096
Alberta.....	1,881	599	.....	2,480
British Columbia.....	3,708	1,569	.....	5,277
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	25,237	15,278	12	40,527

TABLE II.—COMPARISON OF TOTALS OF ALL TYPES OF V.D. CASES
1944, 1945

—	1944	1945	Increase or Decrease
Gonorrhoea.....	*22,282	25,237	Increase 2,955
Syphilis.....	*16,475	15,278	Decrease 1,197
Other V.D. Infections.....	15	12	Decrease 3
Total V.D. Cases.....	*38,772	40,527	Increase 1,755

* The difference between these figures and those quoted on page 56 of the Annual Report of the Department for 1944-45 is accounted for by certain returns which were received from the provinces after the Report was published.

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE AS REPORTED BY
PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS, 1944, 1945

	1944	1945	1945			
			Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Total V.D.....	38,772	40,527	9,351	9,188	10,627	11,361
Total Syphilis.....	16,475	15,278	3,908	3,522	3,415	4,433
Syphilis Primary.....		3,607	808	736	793	1,270
Syphilis Secondary.....		2,088	593	471	435	589
Syphilis Others.....		9,583	2,507	2,315	2,187	2,574
Gonorrhoea.....	22,282	25,237	5,441	5,665	7,206	6,925
Other V.D.....	15	12	2	1	6	3
Ratio Gc. to Syphilis I and II.....		4.4	3.9	4.7	5.9	3.7
Ratio Gc. to Total Syphilis.....	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.6
Ratio Syphilis I and II to Total Syphilis.....		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4

TABLE IV.—INCIDENCE AND RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM, OF SYPHILIS, ALL
TYPES, REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS TO THE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1944, 1945

Cases	1944	1945	1945			
			Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	35	34	19	9	1	5
Nova Scotia.....	496	664	135	237	121	171
New Brunswick.....	573	413	153	93	74	93
Quebec.....	7,120	6,037	1,583	1,437	1,401	1,616
Ontario.....	5,365	4,930	1,290	1,081	1,008	1,551
Manitoba.....	663	622	166	126	142	188
Saskatchewan.....	360	410	108	88	103	111
Alberta.....	573	599	121	110	130	238
British Columbia.....	1,290	1,569	333	341	435	460
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	16,475	15,278	3,908	3,522	3,415	4,433
Rate						
Prince Edward Island.....	38.5	37.0	82.6	39.1	4.3	21.7
Nova Scotia.....	81.0	106.9	87.7	153.9	78.1	110.3
New Brunswick.....	124.0	88.2	131.9	80.2	63.2	78.8
Quebec.....	203.4	169.5	179.3	162.7	154.1	177.8
Ontario.....	135.3	123.1	130.2	109.1	99.5	153.0
Manitoba.....	90.6	84.5	90.2	68.5	77.2	102.2
Saskatchewan.....	42.6	48.5	51.2	41.7	50.0	53.9
Alberta.....	70.0	72.5	58.7	53.4	62.8	114.4
British Columbia.....	138.4	165.3	141.7	145.1	176.8	186.2
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	137.8	126.2	130.1	117.3	111.6	144.7

TABLE V.—INCIDENCE AND RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM, OF ACQUIRED SYPHILIS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1945

Cases	1945	1945			
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	27	18	4	.....	5
Nova Scotia.....	31	4	8	7	12
New Brunswick.....	200	57	68	28	47
Quebec.....	1,594	451	374	357	412
Ontario.....	2,455	594	487	491	883
Manitoba.....	295	60	49	80	106
Saskatchewan.....	220	57	48	51	64
Alberta.....	210	38	33	40	99
British Columbia.....	663	122	136	174	231
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	5,695	1,401	1,207	1,228	1,859
Rate	1945	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	29.3	78.3	17.4	.....	21.7
Nova Scotia.....	5.0	2.6	5.2	4.5	7.7
New Brunswick.....	42.7	49.1	58.6	23.0	39.8
Quebec.....	44.8	51.1	42.4	39.3	45.3
Ontario.....	61.3	59.9	49.1	48.5	87.1
Manitoba.....	40.1	32.6	26.6	43.5	57.6
Saskatchewan.....	26.0	27.0	22.7	24.8	31.1
Alberta.....	25.4	18.4	16.0	19.3	47.6
British Columbia.....	69.9	51.9	57.9	70.7	93.5
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	47.1	46.7	40.2	40.1	60.7

TABLE VI.—INCIDENCE AND RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM OF GONORRHOEA, REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1944, 1945

Cases	1944	1945	1945			
			Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	20	42	15	9	8	10
Nova Scotia.....	1,663	1,176	315	293	312	256
New Brunswick.....	913	1,079	231	275	299	274
Quebec.....	4,259	5,106	1,062	1,193	1,471	1,380
Ontario.....	7,908	8,224	1,913	1,801	2,321	2,189
Manitoba.....	1,737	2,336	432	487	685	732
Saskatchewan.....	1,123	1,685	331	382	499	473
Alberta.....	1,522	1,881	377	378	529	597
British Columbia.....	3,137	3,708	765	847	1,082	1,014
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	22,282	25,237	5,441	5,665	7,206	6,925
Rate	1944	1945	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	22.0	45.7	65.2	39.1	34.8	43.5
Nova Scotia.....	271.7	189.4	204.5	190.3	201.3	165.2
New Brunswick.....	197.6	230.6	199.1	237.1	255.6	232.2
Quebec.....	121.7	143.4	120.3	135.1	161.8	151.8
Ontario.....	199.4	205.4	193.0	181.7	229.1	215.9
Manitoba.....	237.3	317.4	234.8	264.7	372.3	397.8
Saskatchewan.....	132.7	199.4	156.9	181.0	242.2	229.6
Alberta.....	186.1	227.7	183.0	183.5	255.6	287.0
British Columbia.....	336.6	390.7	325.5	360.4	439.8	410.5
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	186.3	208.5	181.2	188.6	235.5	226.0

TABLE VII.—RATIO OF GONORRHOEA TO TOTAL SYPHILIS, 1944, 1945

—	1944	1945	1945			
			Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	8.0	2.0
Nova Scotia.....	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.6	1.5
New Brunswick.....	1.6	2.6	1.5	3.0	4.0	2.9
Quebec.....	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Ontario.....	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.4
Manitoba.....	2.6	3.8	2.6	3.9	4.8	3.9
Saskatchewan.....	3.1	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.8	4.3
Alberta.....	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.1	2.5
British Columbia.....	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.6

TABLE VIII.—RATIO OF GONORRHOEA TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS, 1945

—	1945	1945			
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	1.6	0.8	2.3	.....	2.0
Nova Scotia.....	37.9	78.8	36.6	44.6	21.3
New Brunswick.....	5.4	4.1	4.0	10.7	5.8
Quebec.....	3.2	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.3
Ontario.....	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.7	2.5
Manitoba.....	7.9	7.2	9.9	8.6	6.9
Saskatchewan.....	7.7	5.8	8.0	9.8	7.4
Alberta.....	9.0	9.9	11.5	13.2	6.0
British Columbia.....	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	4.4
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.9	3.7

TABLE IX.—RATIO OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS TO TOTAL SYPHILIS, 1945

—	1945	1945			
		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Prince Edward Island.....	0.8	1.0	0.4	.....	1.0
Nova Scotia.....	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07
New Brunswick.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Quebec.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ontario.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Manitoba.....	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Saskatchewan.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Alberta.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
British Columbia.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
CANADA (Exclusive of Yukon and North West Territories).....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4

EDUCATION

The past year saw the achievement of many of the principal educational objectives which were set up when the Division was created and the implementation of other procedures designed to augment this aspect of venereal disease control.

Literature

The distribution of literature of all types for lay and professional use continued. Supplementing the original supplies to the provinces, approximately 430,000 pieces of literature covering a variety of topics were forwarded to pro-

vincial health departments. This was paid for by using a portion of the pooled annual federal educational grants to the provinces. The literature was, in general, released to the provinces on a pro rata basis.

Films

To supplement the initial distribution of films dealing with venereal disease prevention and control, civilian adaptations of the Royal Canadian Air Force's technicolour instructional films, *For Your Information* (women) and *It's Up to You* (men), were produced.

In consultation with the National Film Board, and by the use of the pooled federal educational grants to the provinces, 16 mm. colour films were produced entitled, *Very Dangerous* (male audiences) and *Sixteen to Twenty-six* (female audiences).

Sixty-five prints of these films were distributed to the provincial Health Departments.

A Hollywood-produced two-reel film entitled *To the People of the United States*, intended for theatre distribution, was adapted to Canadian use by substitution of an appropriate introduction dealing with Canada's four-sector front against V.D. Under the title *To the People*, the film was shown throughout the province of Nova Scotia, and two prints of the film are maintained in the Federal Film Library for use, as desired, in other provinces.

Pictorial Educational Aids

(a) Following the successful circulation of a large panel display (36 feet long by 7 feet high), prepared by the Nova Scotia Department of Health, eleven similar displays, modified to meet national and provincial needs, were prepared and made available to the provinces.

(b) As a result of the successful experience of the Army in the use of platform presentation charts in conjunction with lectures on V.D., steps were initiated toward the latter part of the year to adapt these charts to civilian use. Approximately five hundred of these will be prepared and made available to the provinces, on a pro rata basis, during the next fiscal year.

Professional Education

The publication of a professional educational column, *V.D. Briefs*, in thirteen medical journals continued. A fourteenth journal, *The Journal of the Canadian Medical Services*, was added toward the end of the year.

Secondary School Education

In an effort to expand the scope of V.D. education, material developed for use in secondary schools on the subject of venereal disease was provided through the courtesy of the Health Departments of the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia and was distributed to all other provinces.

LEGISLATION

With a view to strengthening the legal aspect of Canada's four-sector front against V.D., the Division took an active part in setting up an Interdepartmental Committee to study the sections of the Criminal Code of Canada dealing with prostitution. As a result of several meetings of this Committee, appropriate recommendations were sent to the Minister of Justice.

Progress has been made with regard to legislation requiring examination, including blood testing, before marriage. By the end of the year legislation of this type had been enacted in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF V.D. CONTROL DIRECTORS

At the close of the year arrangements were being made for a conference of provincial directors of V.D. Control Divisions to be held at Ottawa early in the next fiscal year at which it was anticipated valuable strides would be made toward the co-ordination and integration of the activities of the provincial Divisions in this field.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE PROBLEM
AMONG VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II*A. Measures Implemented by Armed Forces*

In an effort to reduce the incidence of venereal infections in veterans of the Armed Forces undergoing repatriation and rehabilitation, intensive measures were implemented under the direction of the Army V.D. Control Officer as follows:

1. *Case-finding of Syphilis*.—A serologic test for syphilis is done on all personnel of the Navy, Army and Air Force at the time of retirement and discharge proceedings. To ensure subsequent observation, the names of all those with a positive or doubtful serologic test for syphilis are submitted to the Division of V.D. Control of the Health Department of the province in which the former member of the Forces intends to reside.

2. *Prevention of Spread*.—Wherever possible, all personnel of the Navy, Army, and Air Force returning from overseas are physically examined prior to disembarkation to detect any evidence of venereal disease. Cases thus detected are hospitalized and given adequate treatment before being permitted to proceed to their homes.

Literature is freely distributed on troop trains carrying repatriated soldiers to their homes, in an effort to minimize the likelihood of exposure to venereal disease during disembarkation leave. All personnel of the Navy, Army and Air Force found to have venereal disease in a communicable form at the time of their medical examination prior to retirement and discharge, are neither retired nor discharged from the Service until they have received such treatment as may be necessary to render their infection non-communicable.

3. *Re-assessment of Every Syphilis Infection*.—All personnel of the Navy, Army and Air Force with a history of syphilis infection, contracted either prior to or during service, are given a complete medical examination in order that their syphilis infection may be re-assessed. A summary of their case is submitted to the Division of Venereal Disease Control of the Health Department of the province where such personnel intend to reside.

B. Provision by Department of Veterans Affairs of Medical Care for Veterans

The pre-existing regulations for the provision by the Department of Veterans Affairs of medical care for veterans who require further observation and/or medical care for syphilis were considered to be inadequate. The subject was studied with the Director of Medical Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, and certain amendments to the regulations were agreed upon. Treatment Instruction Letter No. 9-45 issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs which became effective on June 20, 1945, outlined the amendments to the Department's procedure in handling cases of venereal disease in ex-members of the Forces.

DOMINION COUNCIL OF HEALTH

The Dominion Council of Health, under The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, 1944, is comprised of the Deputy Minister of National Health as Chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department of Health of each province, and five additional persons appointed by the Governor in Council, one prominent medical scientist and one to represent each of the following groups, English-speaking women, French-speaking women, labour, agriculture.

By Order in Council P.C. 583 of February 19, 1946, the duties and powers of the Dominion Council of Health were prescribed for the first time.

During the past year the Council held its forty-seventh and forty-eighth meetings, when 71 resolutions were passed. Those related to a wide range of topics of interest to the provinces and the Dominion and served to clarify many administrative points arising between the departments. The Chief Health Officer of the Ministry of Health of the United Kingdom and a senior officer of the National Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation were guests of the forty-eighth meeting.

KING GEORGE V SILVER JUBILEE CANCER FUND FOR CANADA

The King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund was established on June 3, 1935, by Trust Deed between Her Excellency the Countess of Bessborough and the Board of Trustees of the Fund. The membership of the Board is as follows:

Chairman, The Chief Justice of Canada;

The Prime Minister of Canada;

The Leader of the Opposition;

The Minister of Pensions and National Health (now the Minister of National Health and Welfare);

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association;

The Chairman, Canadian Medical Association Committee on Cancer;

The Honorary Dean, Medical Faculty, University of Montreal;

Honorary Secretary, the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health (now the Deputy Minister of National Health);

Honorary Solicitor, the Deputy Minister of Justice;

Honorary Treasurer, the Deputy Minister of Finance.

Under the Trust Deed the Trustees were authorized to make expenditures "for purposes of research, the provision of radium or other diagnostic or treatment agents, for hospitals having efficient staffs but not sufficient money, education of the laity as to the importance of early suggestive symptoms being investigated, providing scholarships for promising medical students for the purpose of preparation for teaching in Medical schools of Canada, providing refresher courses in different sections of each province for the practising physicians and for any other similar purposes or objects which will in their judgment best serve the main purpose of the Fund, namely: to provide relief from the high mortality rate from cancer in Canada."

In 1937 the Trustees authorized the payment of an annual grant of \$14,000 to the Canadian Medical Association. In 1940 it was agreed with the Association that half the grant would be paid by the Association to the Canadian Society for Control of Cancer (an organization which was established by the Canadian Medical Association primarily for the education of the public). In view of the difficulty which the Canadian Medical Association was experiencing in attempting to carry on educational work among the medical profession during wartime, the annual grant was, at the request of the Association, reduced in 1942 to \$7,000

and paid direct to the Canadian Society for Control of Cancer. The grant remained at \$7,000 per annum until the past year when, in view of the end of hostilities and the greater opportunity for educational work, it was restored to \$14,000.

As at the end of the fiscal year plans were under way for a meeting of the Board of Trustees to consider the formulation of a comprehensive programme for the expenditure of the Fund in accordance with the terms of reference of the Trust Deed.

The following is a statement of the Fund as at March 31, 1946:—

General Subscriptions	\$313,533.22	Paid to Canadian Medical Ass'n	
Interest	134,388.65	(including Canadian Society	
Received from Insurance Com-		for Control of Cancer).....	\$107,500.00
panies	50,000.00	On deposit in Consolidated Rev-	
Dominion Government Grant..	100,000.00	enue Fund	489,000.00
G. L. Coade Estate.....	600.00	Bank Balance	1,421.87
		G. L. Coade Estate	600.00
	<u>\$598,521.87</u>		<u>\$598,521.87</u>

WELFARE BRANCH

FAMILY ALLOWANCES DIVISION

At the beginning of the past fiscal year, registration for Family Allowances had been under way for less than two weeks and 215,185 families had registered. Registrations continued at a steady rate and by June 30 numbered 1,237,754.

STAFF

Early in the year, Regional Directors were appointed for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, and later for the Northwest Territories and Yukon, thus completing the staff of Regional Directors. Early in 1946 the Assistant National Director and the Chief Supervisor of Welfare Services for the Family Allowances Division were appointed to the staff at Ottawa. Concurrently provision was made for the appointment of Supervisors of Welfare Services in each regional office with the exception of Prince Edward Island where the Regional Director assumes this function. By the end of the fiscal year Regional Supervisors of Welfare Services had been appointed for Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and appointments in the remaining regions were in process.

Excellent work was done by the Civil Service Commission in providing staff, both junior and senior, capable of undertaking the tasks to be done. A high proportion of veterans with overseas preference was included. That the selection was good despite the difficult period of recruitment was evidenced by the relatively small personnel turnover during the year. The staff situation in this Division was complicated by difficulties of early organization and adjustment. It was impossible to predict for any great length of time what staff needs there would be. One operation in particular, birth verification, was of such a nature that it required a large staff for a limited period. Casual assistance was recruited with such good results that by the end of the fiscal year the bulk of verification was completed. The peak of casual employment was reached in February, and steadily diminished from that time on.

During the first months Family Allowances were in effect an endeavour was made to clear as many accounts as possible in order that payments might commence. The more difficult accounts, particularly those involving inquiry or correspondence, were deferred for the time being. In consequence a very considerable backlog of correspondence accrued from August to November. This backlog was given special attention by extra employees and was largely overtaken before the end of the year.

ACCOMMODATION

One of the early administrative difficulties was the lack of suitable accommodation for some of the regional offices. However during the year the Department of Public Works was able to obtain greatly improved quarters in several regions. Moves were made in Winnipeg into the Lindsay Building, in Toronto into the Toronto Type Foundry Building, in Fredericton to the City Hall, and in Quebec City into a new building built by the Dominion Government for the joint use of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of National Health and Welfare. As at the end of the fiscal year, accommodation in Toronto and Halifax was however still unsuitable and efforts were being continued by the Department of Public Works to obtain better space.

REGISTRATION

The valuable assistance given to this Division by the Women's Voluntary Services and 1,500 of its individual workers deserves special mention. During the early part of the past year registration forms were received at the rate of about 100,000 weekly and without the help of the W.V.S. it would have been impossible to get accounts into pay in July at a level anywhere near that attained.

By the end of the fiscal year, 1,509,211 registration forms had been received, (See Table I, page 81) and 1,406,151 families were in pay. These families included 3,299,100 children. The average allowance per family for March, 1946, was \$14.05 with an average of \$5.99 per child. (See Table II, page 82).

The total disbursement of Family Allowances for the fiscal year was \$173,025,657. A review of the last six months of the fiscal year indicates that Family Allowances payments had levelled off at a monthly total of just under \$20,000,000. (See Table III, page 82).

BIRTH VERIFICATION

By the end of the fiscal year, birth verification, in provinces other than Quebec, was from 80 per cent to 95 per cent complete, depending upon the rate of distribution of birth registers by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics did extremely valuable and painstaking work in photographing provincial records on microfilm, punching control cards, preparing annual record books covering a period of about twenty years and presenting these books to our Regional Offices for use in verifying the birth dates shown on the registration forms. In the province of Quebec, this work began only in January, 1946. By the end of the fiscal year rapid progress had however been made.

While it was possible to verify from provincial records a very large proportion of claimed birth dates, other evidence of high standard, such as baptismal records, was accepted.

From Table IV (page 82) it will be noted that of the 2,327,529 claimed birth dates which had been under review in provinces other than Quebec 2,086,753 or approximately 90 per cent had, by the end of the fiscal year, been verified as correct.

TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTS

When a family which is in receipt of Family Allowances moves from one province to another, it is necessary to transfer the account to the Regional Office in the province to which the family is moving. During the year approximately 20,000 such transfers were made. (See Tables V and VI, pages 83 and 84).

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Payments on behalf of Indian families are made through an arrangement with the Department of Mines and Resources under four categories:

- A by cheque direct to the Indian family,
- B by cheque mailed in care of the Indian Agent,
- C Family Allowance administration through Agency Trust Accounts,
- D Allowances in kind furnished through the Indian Agent.

Categories A and B together cover 12,100 families, category C 689 families and category D 3,549 families.

Table VII (page 85) gives certain detail of Family Allowances paid to Indians as of March 31, 1946.

The co-operation of the Department of Mines and Resources in this respect has been most valuable.

It would appear through reports of Indian Agents and others closely in touch with Indians that Family Allowances have resulted in considerable improvement in food and clothing available to Indian children.

With regard to Eskimos and Nomads, the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon follows a similar arrangement with this Department to that of the Department of Mines and Resources regarding Indians. All allowances to Eskimos and Nomads are paid in kind through a District Registrar, usually the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in the respective areas.

Table VIII (page 85) gives detail of Family Allowances paid to Eskimos and Nomads as of March 31, 1946.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Department took steps to provide facilities for investigating cases where it appeared that Family Allowances might not be spent for the purposes intended. In this connection, professionally qualified staff was engaged. The Chief Supervisor of Welfare Services at Ottawa directs the activities of Regional Supervisors, five of whom were appointed during the year in five Regional Offices. Their task is to develop and maintain relations with governmental departments and local agencies in such a way as to ensure that Family Allowances are used for the purposes designated by the Family Allowances Act.

Cases requiring attention by the local Supervisors involve such difficulties as rival claimants for Family Allowances, alleged misuse of the allowance, the status of children under adoption, etc. Children who are under the control of welfare agencies, either as wards or non-wards, and who are maintained by these agencies in boarding homes, free foster homes or hospitals, pose problems for the Regional Directors concerning which they receive recommendations from their Welfare Supervisors.

It is necessary from time to time to obtain case reports on certain families where it is anticipated that Family Allowances may not be properly used. Arrangements for the obtaining of such case reports through provincial welfare authorities were concluded during the year with British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. By the end of the fiscal year 1,029 such cases in Nova Scotia had been referred to the Welfare Department of the Provincial Government, and 710 had been satisfactorily settled. In other provinces municipal facilities and private agencies were widely used. In some regions, for example, Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Family Allowances office employed its own staff for welfare investigations.

Table IX (page 85) gives detailed information on 7,688 accounts, involving 12,271 children, paid to child caring agencies as of March, 1946. These agencies keep individual trust accounts on behalf of each family unit concerned and make periodic reports to this Department on the status of the accounts.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

One of the most satisfactory developments of the fiscal year has been the provision by provincial governments of facilities for procuring information on school attendance. Under the Family Allowances Act school attendance by children who are recipients of the benefits of Family Allowances is of particular concern to this Department. Working arrangements were made during the year with nearly all the provinces. A brief review follows:

In British Columbia, an arrangement was entered into with the Department of Education whereby all school principals in the province report flagrant absenteeism to the Inspectors, who forward the reports to the Department of Education, which in turn passes the information to the Regional Office. During the first three months of 1946, 398 letters were written to parents regarding school attendance.

In Alberta, reports of non-attendance are made directly by the Superintendents of school divisions to the Regional Family Allowances Office. During the year 1,289 cases of non-attendance were reported, resulting in 136 suspensions of allowances.

In Saskatchewan, an agreement was reached under which the Department of Education furnishes particulars of non-attendance. In some instances, non-attendance reports come direct from local school officials and neighbours.

In Manitoba, all cases of irregular attendance are reported by the Superintendent of Education, with the exception of the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon where reports are received direct. During the year, 6,200 letters were written by the Regional Office to parents regarding school attendance.

In Ontario, after consultation with the Department of Education, 50,000 forms on which to report school absences were mailed to 600 inspectors and secondary principals. As at the end of the fiscal year, these reports were being received at an average rate of 60 per day. Action in the form of warnings to parents, or deletions or suspensions of allowances is taken by the School Attendance Unit. Regional Office statistics in Ontario show that in a high proportion of cases the child soon attends school regularly and Family Allowances are reinstated.

In Quebec, an arrangement is in prospect with the Provincial Department of Education with a view to obtaining a copy of the monthly reports submitted to that Department by the truant officers of each school municipality.

In New Brunswick, arrangements were completed with the Department of Education for the reporting by that Department of cases of unexcused absence from school. These reports are made by the various County Superintendents. The monthly average of accounts placed in suspension due to unsatisfactory school attendance was 42.

In Nova Scotia, arrangements were worked out between the Regional Office and the Department of Education. During the year 6,419 cases of non-attendance were considered. The Department of Education reported a marked improvement in attendance especially in rural schools in 1945-1946 as compared with the preceding year.

In Prince Edward Island the Department of Education established a School Attendance Office. This office receives from each teacher in the province a monthly report of all children who are not attending school satisfactorily. A consolidation of these reports is submitted to the Regional Family Allowances Office, which deals directly with the matters affecting Family Allowances payments. As a result of the work of the School Attendance Office and the payment of Family Allowances, school attendance in Prince Edward Island was greatly improved. The average daily attendance increased by 1,274.1 over the attendance at school from the preceding year. The 1944-45 percentage attendance was 74.6; the 1945-1946 percentage attendance rose to 80.8.

CORRESPONDENCE

During the year the volume of correspondence between the recipients of Family Allowances and the Regional Offices reached approximately 75,000 letters per month, with a corresponding number of replies.

CO-OPERATION BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

It is desired to express the appreciation of the Family Allowances Division to the various Departments of Government whose co-operation meant so much in forwarding this program. In addition to those Departments already mentioned, the Treasury Officers of the Department of Finance in particular have been most helpful. Because of the close physical association between Treasury and the administration of Family Allowances in each Regional Office many opportunities arose for mutual assistance which opportunities were fully embraced at all times by the Treasury Officers concerned.

TABLE I.—FAMILY ALLOWANCES REGISTRATION FORMS RECEIVED MONTHLY BY REGIONAL OFFICES,
YEAR 1945-46

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and North West Terri- tories	Total
<i>1945</i>											
March.....	.....	6,871	5,636	.....	.....	17,700	.....	12,400	18,730	.....	61,337
April.....	11,486*	48,364	40,973	282,200	286,461	45,239	.....	65,878	51,334	.....	831,935
May.....	318	9,530	5,984	59,900	83,492	12,569	.....	10,339	13,485	.....	195,617
June.....	167	4,686	3,392	30,800	31,576	5,950	98,095*	6,417	10,925	.....	192,008
July.....	14	3,790	2,399	22,094	23,335	3,406	2,992	4,305	4,935	.....	67,270
August.....	38	3,226	1,430	11,481	16,401	2,987	2,857	2,055	2,762	607*	43,844
September.....	76	2,111	918	8,483	7,547	1,438	1,573	1,221	1,339	83	24,789
October.....	51	2,047	829	6,125	6,631	1,143	1,262	1,031	1,420	131	20,670
November.....	44	1,728	719	4,278	3,306	710	1,408	1,204	1,270	250	14,917
December.....	46	1,362	433	5,913	2,093	1,055	1,584	815	932	177	14,410
<i>1946</i>											
January.....	68	1,867	549	7,762	2,181	1,173	817	908	1,600	50	16,975
February.....	39	1,547	479	5,414	1,369	985	1,308	732	993	5	12,871
March.....	45	1,496	561	5,632	1,036	924	1,067	773	1,020	41	12,595
Totals.....	12,392	88,625	64,302	450,082	465,428	95,279	112,963	108,078	110,718	1,344	1,509,238

* Cumulative total for previous months.

TABLE II.—FAMILY ALLOWANCES PAYMENTS MARCH 1946

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Number of families in pay	Number of children in pay	Average allow- ance per child	Average allow- ance per family	Total March disburse- ments	Average number of children per family
			\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island.....	11,999	30,541	5.93	15.09	181,007	2.54
Nova Scotia.....	76,789	183,447	5.93	14.16	1,087,899	2.39
New Brunswick.....	58,933	156,961	5.88	15.67	923,155	2.66
Quebec.....	396,904	1,118,540	5.93	16.71	6,634,200	2.82
Ontario.....	456,219	937,982	6.05	12.43	5,672,760	2.05
Manitoba.....	87,252	184,692	6.06	12.83	1,120,206	2.12
Saskatchewan.....	106,067	248,319	6.00	14.03	1,488,989	2.34
Alberta.....	103,804	230,767	6.03	13.40	1,391,070	2.22
British Columbia.....	106,840	204,754	6.01	11.52	1,231,304	1.92
*Yukon and North West Terri- tories.....	1,344	3,097	7.32	16.88	22,683	2.30
Total.....	1,406,151	3,299,100	5.99	14.05	19,753,273	2.35

* Figures in columns C, D, and E are high because of large retroactive payment due to late receipt of Indian and Eskimo registration forms.

TABLE III.—FAMILY ALLOWANCES PAYMENTS 1945-46

	Number of families in pay	Number of children in pay	Average allowance per child	Average allowance per family	Total disburse- ment
1945			\$	\$	\$
July.....	1,237,754	2,956,844	5.94	14.18	17,560,934
August.....	1,294,902	*	*	14.13	18,294,389
September.....	1,345,350	*	*	14.35	19,307,513
October.....	1,334,575	3,168,187	6.01	14.27	19,050,972
November.....	1,363,802	3,222,946	6.12	14.46	19,722,599
December.....	1,378,128	3,261,732	6.13	14.51	19,998,612
1946					
January.....	1,386,622	3,272,439	6.02	14.21	19,701,606
February.....	1,400,103	3,288,493	5.97	14.02	19,635,759
March.....	1,406,151	3,299,100	5.99	14.05	19,753,273
					\$173,025,657

*Figures not presently available.

TABLE IV.—BIRTH VERIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1946
("Verified" means verified by provincial records, church records, etc.)

	Number of births referred by province	Number of births verified	Number of birth verifica- tions out- standing	Percentage of births verified
Prince Edward Island.....	30,541	27,705	2,836	90.7
Nova Scotia.....	205,374	151,525	53,849	73.7
New Brunswick.....	154,494	149,471	5,023	96.6
Quebec.....	No provincial Vital Statistics published			
Ontario.....	950,314	837,397	112,917	88.1
Manitoba.....	206,127	182,430	23,697	88.5
Saskatchewan.....	336,316	317,385	18,931	94.4
Alberta.....	230,767	223,349	7,418	96.8
British Columbia.....	209,845	195,531	14,314	93.2
Yukon and North West Territories.....	3,751	1,960	1,791	52.3
Totals.....	2,327,529	2,086,753	240,776	89.7%

TABLE V.—TRANSFER OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES ACCOUNTS 1945-46

	Number of Accounts transferred from										Total
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and North West Territories	
<i>Number of Accounts transferred to</i>											
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	104	36	22	50	2	6	.....	7	.....	227
Nova Scotia.....	*22	.....	*60	*63	*90	*19	*29	*10	*15	.....	*308
New Brunswick.....	52	259	.....	203	171	27	4	10	24	.....	750
Quebec.....	39	279	184	.....	1,474	76	35	41	111	.....	2,239
†Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,511
Manitoba.....	17	120	35	71	705	.....	460	175	427	.....	2,010
Saskatchewan.....	7	95	17	74	549	666	.....	450	478	2	2,338
Alberta.....	9	96	44	45	432	239	538	.....	897	8	2,308
British Columbia.....	17	196	59	121	492	599	802	1,363	.....	4	3,653
Yukon and North West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	17	23	.....	47
Total.....	163	1,149	435	599	3,967	1,629	1,876	2,066	1,982	14	18,391

* For period December 1945 to March 31, 1946 only.
† Totals balance when Ontario figure is added to horizontal totals.
NOTE.—The difference between the totals shown in Tables V and VI is due to the varying dates of cut-off for record purposes in the Regional Offices.

TABLE VI.—TRANSFER OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES ACCOUNTS 1945-46

	Number of Accounts transferred to										Total
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and North West Territories	
<i>Number of Accounts transferred from</i>											
Prince Edward Island.....		77	67	43	114	17	10	10	16	.....	354
Nova Scotia.....	127	.....	270	310	990	126	164	119	209	.....	2,315
New Brunswick.....	38	185	.....	188	307	33	27	27	56	.....	861
Quebec.....	24	114	226	.....	1,496	62	66	50	147	.....	2,185
†Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,227
Manitoba.....	2	26	34	79	877	.....	665	259	699	4	2,645
Saskatchewan.....	6	25	8	51	531	515	.....	681	1,031	3	2,851
Alberta.....	1	23	12	45	434	171	433	.....	1,313	21	2,453
British Columbia.....	5	39	25	101	619	422	556	860	.....	24	2,651
Yukon and North West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	8	9	.....	22
Total.....	203	489	642	817	5,371	1,347	1,922	2,014	3,480	52	20,564

NOTE.—The difference between the totals shown in Tables V and VI is due to the varying dates of cut-off for record purposes in the Regional Offices.
† Totals balance when Ontario figure is added to horizontal totals.

TABLE VII.—INDIANS—FAMILY ALLOWANCES REGISTRATION AS OF MARCH 31, 1946

	Total accounts in pay	Number of accounts in pay by category			Number of children register- ed for allowance	Number of children in pay	Average number of children per family
		A-B	C	D			
Prince Edward Island.....	36	36	.....	.....	112	98	3.1
Nova Scotia.....	319	318	1	.....	897	897	2.8
New Brunswick.....	313	284	29	.....	545	545	1.7
Quebec.....	1,509	577	8	924	4,423	4,317	2.8
Ontario.....	3,276	2,220	62	994	9,406	8,891	2.5
Manitoba.....	2,177	1,920	130	127	6,678	5,827	3.0
Saskatchewan.....	2,236	1,756	152	328	6,310	4,705	2.8
Alberta.....	1,799	1,308	72	418	5,655	3,756	3.1
British Columbia.....	3,880	3,527	235	118	10,479	8,692	2.7
Yukon and North West Terri- tories.....	662	164	.....	498	1,563	1,563	2.3
Total.....	16,206	12,110	689	3,407	46,068	39,291	2.8

TABLE VIII

ESKIMOS AND NOMADS—FAMILY ALLOWANCES REGISTRATION AS OF MARCH 31, 1946

Registration District	Number of families in pay	Number of children in pay	Average number of children in family
Eskimo Point.....	45	88	1.9
Baker Line.....	13	29	2.2
Chesterfield.....	28	66	2.3
Pond Inlet.....	3	9	3.0
Pangnirtung.....	3	5	1.7
Fort Chimo.....	25	49	1.5
Moose Factory.....	59	140	2.4
Port Harrison.....	19	30	1.6
Cambridge Bay.....	8	14	1.7
Arctic Red River.....	2	4	2.0
Rae.....	1	3	3.0
Total.....	206	437	2.0

TABLE IX

PAYMENT OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES TO CHILD CARING AGENCIES FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1946

	Number of Agencies	Number of Accounts	Number of children
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	13	613	1,142
New Brunswick.....	9	68	157
Quebec.....	6	Not available	269
Ontario.....	57	4,882	7,690
Manitoba.....	6	500	799
Saskatchewan.....	5	412	540
Alberta.....	3	305	397
British Columbia.....	4	888	1,277
Yukon and North West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	103	7,668	12,271

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS

The Old Age Pensions Division was, by Order in Council P.C. 5942, transferred from the Department of Finance to this Department as of November 1, 1945.

The Division is responsible for the Dominion's share in the joint Dominion-Provincial scheme of administration of old age pensions and pensions for blind persons. Dominion administration deals with the examination of decisions and expenditures made by the provincial pension authorities under the Old Age Pensions Act, the payment to the provinces of the Dominion's share of the cost of pensions and general supervision of the scheme including consideration of the agreements made by the Dominion with the provinces and alterations made from time to time in the provincial schemes for the administration of pensions and in legislation referring to pensions. The Division also administers old age pensions and pensions for blind persons in the North West Territories.

The scheme established by the Old Age Pensions Act requires the Dominion and the provinces to share the cost of old age pensions and pensions for blind persons. Originally the cost of pensions was divided equally between the Dominion and the provinces. By an amendment to the Act in 1931 the Dominion's share was increased to 75 per cent.

The scheme operates under agreements made by the Dominion with the provinces. Before a provincial government can enter into an agreement with the Dominion it must pass legislation authorizing and providing for the payment of pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations. An agreement continues in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of ten years from the date upon which notice of an intention to terminate the agreement is given by the Dominion to the province.

Before any agreement can come into operation the province must submit its scheme for the administration of pensions to the Governor in Council for approval. Once the scheme has been approved it cannot be changed without the consent of the Governor in Council. The provincial scheme for the administration of pensions is contained in the provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of pensions and in the regulations made under such statute.

All provinces have made agreements with the Dominion to permit the payment of old age pensions and pensions for blind persons. Responsibility for the granting and paying of pensions, other than pensions for persons residing in the North West Territories, rests with the provincial pension authorities. At the present time the pension authority in each province is a board or commission. In addition to deciding whether applicants for pensions fulfil the requirements set forth in the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations, a pension authority must deal with numerous questions in connection with real and personal property owned by applicants and pensioners and with the estates of deceased pensioners. They also have problems arising from the incapacity of pensioners. In some of the provinces certain medical services are provided for persons receiving pensions under the Old Age Pensions Act. This is done at the expense of the provinces concerned.

While the administration of pensions for blind persons generally follows the lines of the old age pensions administration, the pension authorities must have proof in each case that the applicant is blind within the meaning of the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations. The Blindness Control Division of this

Department deals with the medical part of the administration of pensions for the blind. Where necessary examinations are made by qualified oculists. The provinces are informed whether or not each applicant for a pension in respect of blindness is blind within the meaning of the Act and Regulations. When deemed necessary re-examinations are made to establish a pensioner's right to continue to receive pension.

Six of the nine provinces pay supplemental allowances of varying amounts to old age and blind pensioners. In British Columbia and Alberta the amount of the supplemental allowance is \$5 a month and in Saskatchewan \$3 a month. In Ontario the supplemental allowance is 15 per cent of the pension payable based on a maximum pension of \$240 a year. The maximum supplemental allowance in Ontario is \$3 a month. The Province of Manitoba pays a supplemental allowance of any amount up to \$1.25 a month where pension does not exceed \$21.25 a month. The pension authority in Nova Scotia may pay any amount up to \$5 a month where, in the opinion of the pension authority, additional assistance is considered to be necessary. The total income of the pensioner including pension and supplemental allowance must not exceed \$365 a year.

The Dominion's expenditures for old age pensions and pensions for blind persons to March 31, 1946, and relevant statistical information as at the same date are shown in the following tables:

TABLE I.—OLD AGE PENSIONS

Province	Number of pensioners	*Percentage of pensioners to total population	*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70
Alberta.....	12,098	1.46	43.21
British Columbia.....	16,637	1.75	35.40
Manitoba.....	12,981	1.76	43.27
New Brunswick.....	12,663	2.71	60.30
Nova Scotia.....	14,771	2.38	46.16
Ontario.....	60,831	1.52	30.26
Prince Edward Island.....	1,980	2.15	33.00
Quebec.....	51,567	1.45	44.84
Saskatchewan.....	13,398	1.59	44.66
North West Territories.....	15	0.12	8.20
Total.....	196,941	1.63	38.62

Province	Average monthly pension	Dominion payments for fiscal year 1945-46	Dominion payments since inception of Act
Alberta.....	\$24.12	\$ 2,526,214.64	\$ 23,848,788.56
British Columbia.....	24.34	3,485,885.07	32,894,906.73
Manitoba.....	24.54	2,684,083.31	30,610,530.66
New Brunswick.....	22.40	2,498,871.32	16,513,102.02
Nova Scotia.....	22.62	2,913,972.32	24,276,978.54
Ontario.....	24.48	13,129,815.81	143,187,675.01
Prince Edward Island.....	18.99	322,440.55	2,567,370.05
Quebec.....	23.91	10,823,345.20	76,882,192.82
Saskatchewan.....	24.55	2,903,019.80	29,233,761.76
North West Territories.....	24.33	3,579.07	31,365.80
Total.....		\$41,291,227.09	\$380,046,671.95

TABLE II.—PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS

Province	Number of pensioners	* Percentage of pensioners to Total population
Alberta.....	269	0·033
British Columbia.....	340	0·036
Manitoba.....	365	0·050
New Brunswick.....	737	0·157
Nova Scotia.....	664	0·107
Ontario.....	1,543	0·039
Prince Edward Island.....	119	0·129
Quebec.....	2,568	0·072
Saskatchewan.....	340	0·040
North West Territories.....		
Total.....	6,945	.....·057

Province	Average monthly pension	Dominion payments for fiscal year 1945-46	Dominion payments since inception of Act
Alberta.....	\$24·51	\$ 57,550·39	\$ 320,464·73
British Columbia.....	24·59	75,441·39	465,639·97
Manitoba.....	24·84	79,472·92	474,206·85
New Brunswick.....	24·65	161,978·47	1,043,272·84
Nova Scotia.....	24·19	142,671·86	890,160·45
Ontario.....	24·72	341,573·54	2,199,220·53
Prince Edward Island.....	22·33	22,794·94	132,396·35
Quebec.....	24·73	568,427·51	3,246,942·55
Saskatchewan.....	24·74	76,835·99	460,630·46
Total.....		\$1,526,747·01	\$9,232,934·73

*Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1945—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PHYSICAL FITNESS DIVISION

In accordance with the provisions of The National Physical Fitness Act, the National Council on Physical Fitness was established during the year 1944-45 and charged with the duty of promoting the physical fitness of the people of Canada. In the performance of this duty the Act provided that the Council might

- (a) assist in the extension of physical education in all educational and other establishments;
- (b) encourage, develop and correlate all activities relating to physical development of the people through sports, athletics and other similar pursuits;
- (c) train teachers, lecturers and instructors in the principles of physical education and physical fitness;
- (d) organize activities designed to promote physical fitness and to provide facilities therefor; and
- (e) co-operate with organizations engaged in the development of physical fitness in the amelioration of physical defects through physical exercise.

As at the end of the past fiscal year members of the Council were:

Ian Eisenhardt	Chairman and National Director, Ottawa,
J. Mathisen	representing British Columbia,
J. H. Ross	" Alberta,
W. A. Wellband	" Saskatchewan,
H. Devenney	" Manitoba,
Dr. Jules Gilbert	" Quebec
M. H. Brewer	" New Brunswick
Dr. Wm. C. Ross	" Nova Scotia,
L. W. Shaw	" Prince Edward Island,
S. B. Carey	Executive Secretary, Ottawa.

The National Physical Fitness Act further provided that where a Province established an organization for the purpose of co-operating with the Council in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and such Province undertook to develop a satisfactory plan of physical fitness, an agreement might be entered into between the Dominion and Provincial governments under which certain financial assistance might be given to the Province for the purpose of helping the Province to carry out such plan.

During the year agreements with the Dominion Government under The National Physical Fitness Act were renewed by the Provinces of Alberta, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and at the year end agreements were in force as follows:

With Alberta	Expiration date Jan. 1, 1947
With Prince Edward Island	" " Jan. 1, 1947
With British Columbia	" " Apr. 1, 1947
With Manitoba	" " May 1, 1947
With Nova Scotia	" " Jan. 1, 1948
With Saskatchewan	" " Jan. 1, 1954

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Council, some of which were reconstituted during the year:—

Committee on

Agenda
 Athletics and Olympic Games
 Community and Rural Activities
 Cultural Activities
 Games and Sports
 Gymnastics and Kindred Activities
 Health Services and Medical Gymnastics
 Industrial Recreation
 Leadership Training
 Legislation
 National Training Program for Youth
 Physical Education and the School
 Resolutions
 Swimming, Life-saving and Bathing Facilities

While the work carried out by these committees was restricted by lack of facilities, the co-operation of voluntary organizations and individuals contributed greatly to the progress which was made.

Following resolutions passed by the Council at the meeting held in British Columbia in April, action was taken as outlined below:

- (1) Advice was furnished to members of the Council as to the best procedure to be followed in setting up recreational leadership training courses. Several provinces have advised that such courses will be instituted next year.

After consultation with the Departments of Labour and Veterans Affairs the following facts with regard to the further training of suitable ex-service personnel were brought to the attention of the Provinces:

- (a) If such training were carried out through the Provincial Departments of Education as part of their vocational training programmes it would seem to be in order for the provinces to seek financial assistance from the Dominion Government under the provisions of the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act administered by the Department of Labour.
- (b) In any event discharged persons, who are given such training as part of their re-establishment in civil life, would be eligible for assistance in the way of fees (if any) and training grants under Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order, P.C. 5210.

With respect to the more advanced training of recreational leaders a special committee of experts was appointed to draw up a suggested university course leading to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Health, Physical Education and Recreation. This was completed and copies widely distributed.

- (2) The matter of obtaining surplus government buildings and equipment for use in the Physical Fitness Programme was studied, with a view to working out some procedure similar to that which made possible the release of certain equipment for educational purposes.
- (3) At the request of the Council the National Director communicated with the Provinces and suggested that local organizations survey the possibility and advantages of incorporation under the Friendly Societies Act or similar provincial statute. Material for the drafting of a model Act was assembled for study by the Committee on Legislation.
- (4) A detailed list of community projects being undertaken throughout Canada was prepared for release to any community which was considering the establishment of such a project. In this connection many requests were received for information on plans and designs for community centres and for advice concerning the development of Physical Fitness programmes. Until Canadian material is available distribution is being made of information from other countries, particularly Great Britain and the United States. In many cases the National Director visited centres from which requests had been received and was thus enabled to learn first-hand about their problems.

At the meeting of the Council held in Ottawa in November the need for publicizing standards, tests and measurements for physical education in Canada was emphasized. Appreciation was later expressed to the special committee of the Canadian Physical Education Association for its work and recommendations in regard to swimming and diving.

In view of the very effective work done by Service clubs throughout Canada in furthering many worthy causes the Council instructed the National Director to invite such clubs to support the Physical Fitness Programme both nationally and provincially. Communication with the National Advisory Council of the Service Clubs of Canada elicited a reply showing keen interest and a readiness to explore practical and specific projects to which their support could be given.

Two booklets, *Camp Feeding* and *Better Health through Skiing*, were issued during the year by the Physical Fitness Division and both were widely distributed on request.

The very large volume of correspondence received by the Physical Fitness Division from welfare and sports organizations, service clubs, park boards, school boards, city councils, and individuals revealed a greatly increased interest throughout Canada in physical fitness. Detailed reports were received from the Provinces co-operating under The National Physical Fitness Act from which

it was evident that many thousands of people are now taking part for the first time in organized recreational activity. In many centres leaders are now mapping out two, four or six-year campaigns in this field.

An important indication of this increased interest is found in the number of positions which are opening up for recreational leaders, for teachers of physical education in the schools and for playground directors. It is apparent that Canada does not at present possess a sufficient number of well-trained leaders to organize an adequate Physical Fitness Programme. In an effort to meet this need the Council compiled a list of applications received through the Physical Fitness Division for positions in this field and distributed copies to all interested organizations.

During the year the National Director visited every province in Canada, except Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of conferring with officials regarding the recreational facilities and the Physical Fitness Programme.

Section 8 of The National Physical Fitness Act provided that there should be a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be known as "The National Physical Fitness Fund" to which would be credited all sums of money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the Act and all money received by way of grants, bequests, donation or otherwise for the purposes of or on behalf of the National Physical Fitness Council. The standing of this Fund, as at March 31, 1946, was as follows:

ADMINISTRATION

Balance from fiscal year 1944-45	\$ 5,428.91
Parliamentary appropriation	29,571.09
	<hr/>
	35,000.00

Expenditures

Salaries	\$12,857.54	
Cost of Living Bonus and Unemployment Insurance.....	506.62	
Publicity and Information	7,064.07	
Telephones, Telegrams, Postage	328.72	
Sundries	270.46	
Professional and Special Services	31.75	
Materials and Supplies	1,852.42	
Freight, Cartage and Express	263.49	
Transportation and Travel	8,349.38	
	<hr/>	31,524.45
Balance at end of fiscal year 1945-46	\$	<u><u>3,475.55</u></u>

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

Balance from fiscal year 1944-45	\$ 201,565.82
Parliamentary appropriation	23,434.18
	<hr/>
	225,000.00

Expenditures

Nova Scotia	\$ 6,747.50	
Manitoba	2,692.44	
Saskatchewan	17,044.65	
Alberta	23,070.53	
	<hr/>	49,555.12
Balance at end of fiscal year 1945-46	\$	<u><u>175,444.88</u></u>

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES DIVISION

In line with the Government's decision to abolish the Department of National War Services, which had been established for the purpose of performing certain wartime functions, the Division of Women's Voluntary Services was by Order in Council P.C. 59 transferred to this Department as of January 1, 1946.

It was realized at the time of transfer that the Division had very largely discharged the duties for which it had originally been created. A further six-month period was, however, considered necessary to wind up the activities of this Division.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

During the past year, which was the first complete year of the Department's operation, the Administration Branch grew from a small nucleus to an organization serving the entire Department. As at the end of the year this Branch was composed of the following Divisions:—

- Departmental Library
- Departmental Secretary's Division
- Information Services Division
- Legal Division
- Personnel Division
- Research Division
- Space and Equipment Division.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY

Following the appointment of the Departmental Librarian late in the fiscal year steps were taken toward the reorganization and expansion of the Library. This involved an examination of the material which had been transferred from the Library of the former Department of Pensions and National Health, determination of the eventual size and scope of the new Library, and decision as to the accommodation and equipment which would be needed.

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY'S DIVISION

As of the end of the fiscal year this Division comprised:—

- Accounts and Estimates Section,
- Central Registry (including messenger and mail services),
- Correspondence Section,
- Duplicating Section, and
- Stenographic and Typing Pool.

This Division was also made responsible for the preparation of various Departmental reports; for the distribution, recording, gazetting and tabling of Orders in Council, Treasury Board Minutes, etc.; for the preparation of certain Parliamentary papers; and for the maintenance of a detailed daily index of references in Parliament to matters of interest to the Department; and other duties.

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

This Division which was organized in January, 1945, endeavoured during the past year to correlate and expand the work already being undertaken in the Health Branch and to develop projects in connection with the Welfare Branch.

Major activities centred on educational information respecting the distribution of Family Allowances; the production of a monthly bulletin entitled "*Canada's Health and Welfare*"; the establishment of two film libraries; the production of posters and pamphlets; and the establishment of an intradepartmental newspaper clipping service.

Family Allowances

To assist in interpretation of the Family Allowances Act a pamphlet entitled "*Family Allowances—A Children's Charter*" was distributed in large quantities in both English and French. A six-page collotype poster was distributed to 1,500 showing points through the facilities of the National Film Board, and a film strip "*Peppo*" was made in co-operation with the Nutrition Division showing the importance of spending part of the Family Allowances on a balanced diet. Three graphic sheets concerning wise spending of the Allowances were distributed with the Family Allowances cheques and a paper display, "A Good Winter Diet" was sent out.

Film Libraries

Two film libraries were established, one containing prints of health and biological films and the other welfare films. Copies of these can be purchased through the National Film Board.

Canada's Health and Welfare

Publication of a monthly bulletin entitled "*Canada's Health and Welfare*" was undertaken with a view to supplying a national medium for health information of a general character. At the end of the fiscal year it had a circulation of 70,000 which included doctors, dentists, members of the clergy, libraries, schools, Boards of Trade, Members of Parliament, and others.

Health Booklets

The distribution of a number of health booklets was cancelled owing to the need for revision, and arrangements were made with specialists in the medical and mental health fields for the production of several new manuals.

Radio

Following the policy laid down by the former Department, radio health notes were prepared for daily presentation over more than 75 stations, a service given free by the CBC and private station operators. Until Canadian Information Service withdrew from the domestic field of publicity, short radio features were distributed weekly through its radio service.

Motion Pictures

During the year the Department contributed to the cost of two full-length films, one on rural health units and the other on occupational therapy. It also sponsored a film newsclip in connection with Immunization Week. Work was begun on three other full-length films covering health and welfare subjects.

Divisional Publicity

The Divisions of Nutrition and Venereal Disease Control were both very active in the realm of public education. Detailed accounts of their work will be found in the reports submitted by those Divisions. This also applies to the Child and Maternal Health Division and to the Industrial Health Division.

Distribution

During the year 30,500 requests for literature were received in the Division and 100,570 booklets were distributed in English and 37,980 in French. These did not include the booklets and pamphlets distributed to the provincial health departments through the Nutrition Division.

During the year, distribution of the “*Industrial Health Bulletin*”, a mimeographed publication produced by the Industrial Health Division, was taken over by the Information Services Division. Its mailing list was increased from 750 to 3,700 names.

LEGAL DIVISION

The first task of the Legal Division during the past year was the drafting of regulations covering the administration of the Family Allowances Act.

Procedures were then established for the preparation and handling of submissions to Council, such submissions covering Venereal Disease Control regulations, vitamin regulations, amendments to the Food and Drugs regulations, etc.

Following the 47th meeting of the Dominion Council of Health the Division was responsible for the preparation of reports on certain matters, as covered by resolutions, and a report on legislation enacted on the pollution of water.

In anticipation of the revocation of the War Measures Act, arrangements were made for a review of all Orders in Council affecting this Department which had been passed under that Act. Steps were taken to revoke as many as possible of such Orders and to revise the remainder and absorb them in the continuing activities of the Department where indicated.

Legislation was prepared and work commenced on revising and consolidating existing statutes which affect this Department.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

The total permanent and temporary staff of the Department as at the end of the fiscal year was as follows:—

	Permanent	Temporary	Total
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION	38	120	158
	—	—	—
Total	38	120	158
	—	—	—
HEALTH BRANCH			
Health Branch Administration	2	12	14
Blindness Control Division	1	...	1
Child and Maternal Health Division.....	3	2	5
Civil Service Health Division	5	13	18
Dental Health Division .....	..	2	2
Food and Drugs Division	62	39	101
Health Insurance Studies, Directorate of ...	..	2	2
Hospital Design Division .....	..	2	2
Indian Health Services Division	61	256	317
Industrial Health Division	3	8	11
Laboratory of Hygiene	14	39	53
Mental Health Division .....	..	3	3
Narcotic Division	12	14	26
Nutrition Division	1	29	30
Public Health Engineering Division	8	15	23
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division ...	4	2	6
Quarantine, Immigration Medical Service, and Treatment of Sick Mariners	57	83	140
Tuberculosis Control Division .....	..	1	1
Venereal Disease Control Division .....	..	8	8
	—	—	—
Total	233	530	763
	—	—	—

WELFARE BRANCH

	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Welfare Branch Administration	1	2	3
Family Allowances Division	37	455	492
Old Age Pensions Division	12	1	13
Physical Fitness Division .....	..	4	4
Women's Voluntary Services Division ....	..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	50	463	513
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	321	1,113	1,434
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NOTE:—

- (a) During the year up to 621 persons were employed on a casual hourly rate basis in the Family Allowances Division of the Welfare Branch;
- (b) During the year up to 194 persons were employed on a casual hourly rate basis in the Indian Health Services Division of the Health Branch.

RESEARCH DIVISION

The research work of the Division was, during the past year, largely confined to documentary research. Studies of social security measures in other countries were given particular attention and exploratory work was done on related questions of finance, taxation, standards of living and constitutional problems.

Special studies on old age pensions in Canada and elsewhere were undertaken with particular reference to coverage and cost.

During the organizational period of Family Allowances early in the fiscal year, the Division was chiefly occupied with studies related to the introduction of the Family Allowances scheme, including descriptive material on legislation and proposed legislation in other countries. In addition, articles on Family Allowances were prepared for publication.

On request, the Division made available to officers of the Department information on particular aspects of health and welfare in Canada and abroad. Requests from other Departments, from universities and from the general public for reference material on social security and for reading lists were also met.

Pending the appointment of the Departmental Librarian, the Research Division established the nucleus of a welfare reference library. Close contact was maintained with the Librarian following her appointment, and, at her request, the Division advised on reference literature in the welfare field.

An endeavour was made to keep abreast of new publications and periodical literature in the field of social security.

During the year the Research Division became responsible for the preparation of the feature "*Global Report*" in the Departmental publication "*Canada's Health and Welfare*". Articles appeared on Family Allowances, health and welfare legislation abroad, health education, health insurance, population problems, maternal and child health, and retirement pensions.

SPACE AND EQUIPMENT DIVISION

The Division was made responsible for the acquisition of accommodation, furniture, equipment, printing, stationery and supplies of all kinds for the entire Department and, in the case of hospitals of the Indian Health Services Division, of fuel, food, hospital clothing, etc.

During the past year the Headquarters of the Department were established in the Jackson Building, Ottawa.

Accommodation for the Family Allowances Division was procured in Charlottetown, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Victoria.

With the transfer of the Indian Health Services Division from the Department of Mines and Resources, the Department assumed control over 18 hospitals and a large number of nursing centres and dispensaries spread from Prince Rupert, B.C. to Tobique, N.B.

CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

Appended are the Chief Treasury Officer's Statement of Allotment Balances and Statement of Revenue for the fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

G. B. Chisholm,
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health)

G. F. Davidson,
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare)

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946

Ordinary Appropriations

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Statute	Minister—Salary and Motor Car Allowance.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	1,423 32	1,423 32	.....	.....
	Family Allowances Payments.....	172,632,146 98	172,632,146 98	.....	.....
	Old Age Pensions.....	33,715,092 01	33,715,092 01	.....	.....
Vote 190) 511}	Departmental Administration—				
	Salaries.....	182,027 00	150,437 25	31,589 75	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	18,870 00	18,702 58	167 42	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	44,000 00	26,366 74	17,633 26	17,310 73
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	5,500 00	4,792 95	707 05	.....
	Equipment.....	24,000 00	16,715 53	7,284 47	6,101 77
	Sundries.....	1,000 00	595 09	404 91	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
	Stationery and Office Supplies.....	36,000 00	24,056 05	11,943 95	7,795 45
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	1,500 00	1,488 17	11 83	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	10,000 00	7,594 83	2,405 17	.....
		323,397 00	250,749 19	72,647 81	31,207 95
191) 512}	Health Branch Administration—				
	Salaries.....	57,788 00	31,150 28	26,637 72	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	4,042 00	2,560 05	1,481 95	.....
	Advertising and Publicity.....	20,000 00	18,687 72	1,312 28	1,204 51
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	3,000 00	447 07	2,552 93	.....
	Equipment.....	5,000 00	441 59	4,558 41	714 25
	Sundries.....	2,000 00	603 25	1,396 75	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	6,500 00	4,259 40	2,240 60	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	6,000 00	3,575 30	2,424 70	1,995 81
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	750 00	147 66	602 34	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	20,000 00	8,392 04	11,607 96	.....
	Contribution to the International Office of Public Health.....	1,134 00	1,128 13	5 87	.....
		126,214 00	71,392 49	54,821 51	3,914 57
192) 513}	Food and Drugs—				
	Salaries.....	159,620 00	154,123 86	5,496 14	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	12,310 00	11,810 66	499 34	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	3,100 00	2,679 03	420 97	.....
	Equipment.....	5,800 00	2,394 28	3,405 72	2,230 40
	Sundries.....	4,200 00	4,185 65	14 35	9 92
	Professional and Special Services.....	2,200 00	517 62	1,682 38	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	15,800 00	8,822 56	6,977 44	3,822 48
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	20,000 00	15,903 04	4,096 96	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	750 00	683 23	66 77	.....
	Less amount recoverable for analysis of food and drugs for the Dept. of National Defence.....	—20,000 00	—20,000 00	.....	.....
		203,780 00	181,119 93	22,660 07	6,062 80

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—Con.

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
193 } 514 }	Opium and Narcotic Drugs—				
	Salaries.....	47,972 00	40,310 43	7,661 57	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	5,129 00	3,671 40	1,457 60	.....
	Equipment.....	100 00	79 07	20 93	10 03
	Sundries.....	200 00	166 41	33 59	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	37,000 00	33,917 66	3,082 34	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	4,000 00	3,554 92	445 08	73 20
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	8,000 00	5,443 62	2,556 38	.....
	Telegrams, Telephones and Postage...	300 00	227 48	72 52	.....
		102,701 00	87,370 99	15,330 01	83 23
194 } 515 }	Proprietary or Patent Medicines—				
	Salaries.....	13,230 00	12,497 07	732 93	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	1,463 00	1,396 08	66 92	.....
	Sundries.....	100 00	51 98	48 02	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	400 00	352 25	47 75	6 59
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
		17,293 00	16,297 38	995 62	6 59
195 } 516 }	Quarantine and Leprosy—				
	Salaries.....	120,865 00	109,146 62	11,718 38	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	11,952 00	10,202 45	1,749 55	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	2,000 00	1,770 62	229 38	.....
	Equipment.....	7,500 00	4,023 98	3,476 02	900 75
	Lands and Buildings.....	30,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Sundries.....	3,500 00	871 40	2,628 60	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	2,000 00	1,564 50	435 50	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	20,000 00	17,033 06	2,966 94	1,010 20
	Freight, Express and Cartage.....	1,000 00	112 35	887 65	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	3,000 00	2,628 95	371 05	.....
		201,817 00	167,353 93	34,463 07	11,910 95
196 } 517 }	Laboratory of Hygiene—				
	Salaries.....	167,319 00	127,702 11	39,616 89	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	14,407 00	9,579 35	4,827 65	.....
	Equipment.....	15,500 00	7,088 02	8,411 98	4,585 01
	Sundries including fees.....	7,900 00	7,861 81	38 19	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	35,500 00	32,844 46	2,655 54	2,632 92
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	1,500 00	927 49	572 51	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	6,500 00	4,988 00	1,512 00	.....
		248,626 00	190,991 24	57,634 76	7,217 93
197 } 518 }	Immigration Medical Inspection—				
	Salaries.....	52,288 00	44,163 43	8,124 57	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	4,421 00	3,939 89	481 11	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	750 00	750 00	.....	.....
	Equipment.....	28,000 00	14,595 16	13,404 84	.....
	Sundries.....	1,500 00	1,471 78	28 22	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	500 00	64 39	435 61	.....
	Rents.....	4,000 00	2,592 42	1,407 58	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	2,000 00	1,151 11	848 89	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	100 00	16 25	83 75	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	3,000 00	2,709 72	290 28	.....
		96,559 00	71,454 15	25,104 85	.....

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—Con.

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
198) 519)	Child and Maternal Hygiene—				
	Salaries.....	19,754 00	11,281 29	8,472 71	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	611 00	260 22	350 78	.....
	Advertising and Publicity.....	67,000 00	31,583 68	35,416 32	35,402 34
	Sundries.....	1,000 00	220 76	779 24	238 03
	Professional and Special Services.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	1,500 00	1,386 87	113 13	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	3,000 00	1,897 31	1,102 69	.....
		92,965 00	46,630 13	46,334 87	35,640 37
199) 520)	Public Health Engineering—				
	Salaries.....	37,745 00	28,891 33	8,853 67	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	4,149 00	3,649 37	499 63	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	800 00	655 08	144 92	.....
	Equipment.....	500 00	74 95	425 05	185 90
	Sundries.....	2,000 00	985 98	1,014 02	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,000 00	767 90	232 10	99 64
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	8,000 00	7,741 41	258 59	.....
		54,194 00	42,766 02	11,427 98	285 54
200) 521)	Treatment of Sick Mariners—				
	Salaries.....	44,600 00	40,191 78	4,408 22	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	6,519 00	5,674 51	844 49	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	800 00	637 27	162 73	.....
	Equipment.....	1,000 00	381 74	618 26	382 26
	Lands and Buildings.....	1,500 00	300 00	1,200 00	.....
	Sundries.....	2,500 00	2,309 56	190 44	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	245,000 00	244,908 97	91 03	.....
	Rents.....	2,400 00	2,331 50	68 50	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	25,000 00	22,452 01	2,547 99	1,571 93
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	3,000 00	2,188 00	812 00	.....
		332,319 00	321,375 34	10,943 66	1,954 19
201) 522)	Industrial Hygiene—				
	Salaries.....	18,470 00	5,846 61	12,623 39	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	1,885 00	890 49	994 51	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	13,000 00	71 95	12,928 05	2,374 06
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
	Equipment.....	17,600 00	9,168 89	8,431 11	6,552 97
	Sundries.....	660 00	600 37	59 63	59 63
	Materials and Supplies.....	5,000 00	1,986 46	3,013 54	2,252 14
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	6,500 00	1,117 53	5,382 47	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	100 00	41 74	58 26	.....
		63,515 00	20,024 04	43,490 96	11,238 80
202) 523)	Medical Investigation Division—				
	Salaries.....	25,567 00	22,263 39	3,303 61	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	1,861 00	1,754 91	106 09	.....
	Sundries.....	100 00	99 57	43	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	5,450 00	3,152 70	2,297 30	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	300 00	290 24	9 76	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	1,050 00	247 25	802 75	.....
		34,328 00	27,808 06	6,519 94	.....

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—Con.

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
203 } 524 }	Nutrition Service—				
	Salaries.....	56,895 00	40,224 20	16,670 80	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	10,836 00	4,583 85	6,252 15	.....
	Publicity and Advertising.....	50,000 00	16,837 51	33,162 49	17,513 03
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	200 00	178 61	21 39	.....
	Equipment.....	1,500 00	618 86	881 14	634 78
	Sundries.....	1,100 00	837 42	262 58	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	7,500 00	.....	7,500 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	6,000 00	3,895 18	2,104 82	1,124 72
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	15,000 00	9,511 64	5,488 36	.....
		149,031 00	76,687 27	72,343 73	19,272 53
204 } 525 }	Combatting Venereal Diseases				
	Administration—				
	Temporary Salaries.....	17,390 00	10,947 53	6,442 47	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	2,188 00	1,608 55	579 45	.....
	Advertising and Publicity.....	20,000 00	16,936 52	3,063 48	840 00
	Sundries.....	1,000 00	592 22	407 78	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,500 00	1,118 59	381 41	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	6,000 00	400 42	5,599 58	.....
		48,078 00	31,603 83	16,474 17	840 00
205 } 526 }	Combatting Venereal Diseases—				
	Assistance to Provinces.....	208,300 00	179,859 19	28,440 81	733 40
206	Combatting Venereal Diseases—				
	Distribution of Drugs.....	50,000 00	49,914 43	85 57	.....
207	Grants to Institutions Assisting Sailors..	2,600 00	2,400 00	200 00	.....
527	Health Insurance Studies.....				
	Salaries.....	3,920 00	1,865 00	2,055 00	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	167 00	1 82	165 18	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	160 00	2 03	97 97	.....
	Equipment.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....
	Sundries.....	250 00	.....	250 00	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	500 00	9 00	491 00	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	1,000 00	383 41	616 59	.....
		10,187 00	2,261 26	7,925 74	.....
528	Dental Health Division—				
	Salaries.....	2,533 00	1,855 85	677 15	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	170 00	16 44	153 56	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
	Equipment.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	143 00
	Sundries.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	3 98
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	2,000 00	237 26	1,762 74	.....
		15,403 00	2,109 55	13,293 45	146 98

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—Con.

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
529	Civil Service Health Division—				
	Salaries.....	75,000 00	2,336 64	72,663 36	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	4,500 00	79 16	4,420 84	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	25,000 00	230 00	24,770 00	.....
	Equipment.....	30,000 00	390 46	29,609 54	348 49
	Sundries.....	3,750 00	19 72	3,730 28	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	2,000 00	18 00	1,982 00	37 81
	Materials and Supplies.....	3,000 00	673 19	2,326 81	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	2,500 00	247 68	2,252 32	.....
		145,750 00	3,994 85	141,755 15	386 30
530	Hospital Design Division—				
	Salaries Temporary.....	4,780 00	1,097 14	3,682 86	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	370 00	16 47	353 53	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
	Equipment.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....
	Sundries.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	2,500 00	25 60	2,474 40	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	6,000 00	23 30	5,976 70	.....
		28,150 00	1,162 51	26,987 49	.....
531	Mental Health Division.....				
	Salaries.....	2,940 00	1,991 55	948 45	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	192 00	42 96	149 04	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	1,000 00	2 40	997 60	.....
	Equipment.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	3 24
	Sundries.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	8 67
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	3,000 00	852 49	2,147 51	.....
		16,232 00	2,889 40	13,342 60	11 91
532	Blindness Control Division—				
	Salaries.....	5,195 00	4,000 00	1,195 00	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	225 00	.....	225 00	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	500 00	1 71	498 29	.....
	Equipment.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Sundries.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	9 00
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	1,000 00	17 25	982 75	.....
		10,520 00	4,018 96	6,501 04	9 00
533	Tuberculosis Control Division—				
	Salaries.....	2,940 00	350 00	2,590 00	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	195 00	.....	195 00	.....
	Publicity and Information.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Equipment.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
	Sundries.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
		16,235 00	350 00	15,885 00	.....

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—Con.

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment		Net Expenditure		Unexpended Balance		Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
534	Advertising and Labels Division—								
	Salaries.....	5,950	00			5,950	00		
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	450	00			450	00		
	Publicity and Information.....	1,500	00			1,500	00		
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	500	00		74	499	26		
	Equipment.....	1,000	00			1,000	00		124 00
	Sundries.....	500	00			500	00		
	Professional and Special Services.....	1,000	00			1,000	00		
	Materials and Supplies.....	1,000	00		99 37	900	63		
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	100	00			100	00		
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	1,000	00			1,000	00		
		13,000	00		100 11	12,899	89		124 00
209	Welfare Branch Administration—								
	Salaries.....	17,460	00	12,045	00	5,415	00		
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	665	00	470	16	194	84		
	Publicity and Information.....	5,000	00	2,809	10	2,190	90		250 00
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	2,000	00	585	18	1,414	82		
	Equipment.....	5,500	00	133	02	5,366	98		31 00
	Sundries.....	5,000	00		7 80	4,992	20		
	Professional and Special Services.....	5,000	00			5,000	00		
	Materials and Supplies.....	5,000	00		652 35	4,347	65		24 20
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	500	00		95	499	05		
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	5,000	00		2,541 48	2,458	52		
		51,125	00		19,245 04	31,879	96		305 20
209	Family Allowances Division—								
	Administration—								
	Salaries.....	1,039,070	00	955,963	44	83,106	56		
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	270,000	00	95,056	71	173,943	29		
	Publicity and Information.....	200,000	00	108,341	15	91,658	85		5,226 01
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	152,500	00	129,659	40	22,840	60		
	Equipment.....	65,000	00	27,989	71	37,010	29		32,772 29
	Sundries.....	15,000	00	2,480	11	12,519	89		
	Professional and Special Services.....	150,000	00	5,995	00	144,005	00		
	Materials and Supplies.....	145,000	00	115,257	41	29,742	59		24,326 30
	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	5,500	00	4,139	52	1,360	48		
	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	75,000	00	13,880	25	61,119	75		
	Payments to Dom. Bureau of Statistics								
	Dept. of Trade and Commerce re Vital Statistics Register.....	275,000	00	261,334	20	13,665	80		9,676 00
		2,392,070	00	1,721,096	90	670,973	10		72,000 60
535	National Council on Physical Fitness—								
	Administration.....	29,571	09	29,571	09				
536	National Council on Physical Fitness—								
	Financial Assistance to the Provinces.	23,434	18	23,434	18				
56	Old Age Pensions Including Pensions to the Blind—Administration—								
	Salaries.....	28,230	00	26,794	06	1,435	94		
	Cost of Living Bonus and O.P.I.....	2,419	00	2,186	89	232	11		
	Travelling Expenses.....	11,500	00	9,925	54	1,574	46		
	Medical Examinations.....	5,000	00	4,255	00	745	00		
	Sundries.....	1,500	00	382	81	1,117	19		75 00
		48,649	00	43,544	30	5,104	70		75 00

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—*Con.*

Vote No.	Name of Vote	Allotment	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
167) 505}	Indian Medical—Indian Hospitals and General Care of Indians— Grant to Nicola Valley General Hospital.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
	Salaries and Wages.....	308,296 00	301,828 57	6,467 43	.....
	Cost of Living Bonus and other Pay-list Items.....	40,350 00	38,134 80	2,215 20	.....
	Supplies and Materials.....	250,000 00	247,742 71	2,257 29	3,088 98
	Travelling Expenses.....	105,000 00	104,477 10	522 90	.....
	Freight, Express and Cartage.....	12,000 00	11,091 36	908 64	.....
	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage...	4,300 00	4,265 69	34 31	.....
	Professional and Special Services.....	1,517,554 00	1,396,271 52	121,282 48	.....
	Meter Rates.....	12,000 00	10,937 31	1,062 69	.....
	Rents.....	4,000 00	3,881 85	118 15	.....
	Equipment Maintenance.....	22,000 00	20,336 98	1,663 02	.....
	Repairs to Buildings and Works.....	25,000 00	20,919 79	4,080 21	898 08
	Miscellaneous.....	5,000 00	4,756 14	243 86	.....
	Acquisition of Equipment.....	149,500 00	102,933 42	46,566 58	4,003 81
	Construction of Buildings and Works..	70,000 00	31,186 41	38,813 59	.....
		2,526,000 00	2,299,763 65	226,236 35	7,990 87
168 Part 173	Indian Medical—Grants to Hospitals....	4,320 00	4,320 00	.....	.....
	Indian Medical—Grant 'to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia.....	40,000 00	39,998 80	1 20	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS				
210	Canadian Welfare Council.....	8,100 00	8,100 00	.....	.....
211	Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
212	Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
213	Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00	18,000 00	.....	.....
214	L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....	4,050 00	4,050 00	.....	.....
215	L'Institute Nazareth de Montreal.....	4,050 00	4,050 00	.....	.....
216	Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00	4,050 00	.....	.....
217	Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00	20,250 00	.....	.....
218	Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00	13,100 00	.....	.....
219	St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00	4,050 00	.....	.....
220	Canadian Red Cross.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....
	Total Ordinary.....	214,187,675 58	212,494,970 52	1,732,705 06	211,418 71

War Appropriations

Vote No.	War Appropriations	Cash Release	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-47
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
56	Industrial Hygiene including Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	33,590 00	30,212 05	3,377 95	28 20
57	Treatment of Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....	18,000 00	17,537 42	462 48	.....
58	Laboratory analysis and Services for the Dept. of National Defence.....	5,825 00	4,349 40	1,475 60	79 85
59	Public Health Engineering—Inspection of Camp Sites and Airports for the Dept. of National Defence in connection with Sanitation and Water Supply.....	29,106 00	22,744 88	2,361 12	144 55
60	Food and Drugs—Analysis of Food and Drugs for the Department of National Defence.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT BALANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1946—Conc.

Vote No.	War Appropriations	Cash Release	Net Expenditure	Unexpended Balance	Commitments forwarded to 1946-1947
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
61	Quarantine Medical Service at the Ports of Halifax, Quebec, Sydney, Montreal and other Ports.....	53,568 00	47,618 79	5,949 21	.....
62	Hire of Boats—Halifax Harbour and Bedford Basin in connection with vessels awaiting convoys.....	13,500 00	13,500 00	.....	.....
63	Processing, Storage and Distribution of Blood for Transfusion, Connaught Laboratories, Toronto.....	224,800 00	218,453 38	6,346 62	.....
64	Processing, Storage and Distribution of Blood for Transfusion, Montreal University.....	48,964 43	44,665 28	4,299 15	.....
65	Maintenance, Medical and other care of Incapacitated non-resident seamen pending deportation.....	23,333 00	22,813 66	519 24	.....
66	Assistance in Maintenance of Health Unit at Prince Rupert, B.C.....	4,080 00	4,080 00	.....	.....
67	Grant to the Canadian Nurses Association to increase the supply of qualified nurses in Canada.....	159,950 00	159,950 00	.....	.....
68	Contribution towards Health Services, Halifax.....	70,141 12	70,141 12	.....	.....
69	Chloramination of Water Systems—Nanaimo, Victoria and Prince Rupert.	20,000 00	14,551 57	5,448 43	.....
70	Chloramination of Water Systems—Greater Vancouver, North Vancouver City and District.....	37,429 56	31,796 90	5,632 66	.....
73	Treatment and care of Repatriated Merchant Seamen.....	2,081 00	559 23	1,521 77	.....
74	Dawson Creek, B.C., Construction of Water Supply System.....	11,433 60	10,737 31	696 29	.....
76	Old Age Pensions, Including Pensions to the Blind.....	9,200,000 00	9,102,882,09	97,117 91	.....
77	Womens Voluntary Services.....	14,669 00	10,279 10	4,389 90	.....
	Total War	9,990,470 71	9,846,872 18	143,598 53	252 60
	Grand Total	224,178,146 29	222,341,842 70	1,876,303 59	211,671 31

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1945-46

	Balance March 31, 1945	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Balance March 31, 1946
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deposit and Trust Account—National Physical Fitness.....	206,994 73	53,005 27	81,079 57	178,920 43
Revenues—				
Ordinary				
Privileges, Licences and Permits.....	8,450 89	.....	.....	.....
Service and Service Fees.....	232,038 03	.....	.....	.....
Refund Previous Year's Expenditure.....	2,715 61	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	21,244 16	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds from Sales.....	20	264,448 89	.....	.....
Special War Receipts				
Refund Previous Year's War Expenditure..	14,249 50	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous War Revenue.....	360 20	.....	.....	.....
		14,609 70	.....	.....
Total Revenues		279,058 59		

